

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 74 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1906

NUMBER 65

HOT WEATHER REQUISITES

Two Piece Suits

HAWES
SAILORS

GENUINE
PANAMAS



\$2.00
2.50
3.00

\$5.00
6.50
7.50

Edwin Clapp Low Cuts, \$5.00 and \$5.50

"Our Own Make" Low Cuts, \$3.50 and \$4.00

And Other Styles Down to \$1.50

We Would Like to Show You

Scott-Hoard Co

FORAKER IS NO LONGER DISPOSED TO COMPROMISE

Washington, June 6.—It seems pretty certain that Mr. Cannon will not be permitted to save any part of his face in the statehood fight. Mr. Foraker is confident he has a majority with him in his desire to repudiate the agreement made by the conferees. He counts certainly on thirteen Republicans and thirty-one Democrats, and thinks there is a probability he will be supported by sixteen Republicans. The smaller number, however, would be more than enough to send the bill back to conference. As evidence of this Mr. Foraker gave notice last afternoon he would move today to dispose of the con-

ference report on the statehood bill.

By a great many it is thought the only chance of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory at this session is by means of the sundry civil appropriation bill. This is Mr. Foraker's view of it, and he has practically abandoned all hope of other methods. He is not disposed to engage in any further compromise negotiations with the Speaker, so that a fight to the finish seems inevitable.

The Senate consumed yesterday in passing the naval appropriation bill and in considering the conference report on the rail-

STORMS CONTINUE TO DEVASTATE TERRITORIES

Chickasha, I. T., June 6.—The country lying northeast and south Monday night was devastated by a cyclone. In one neighborhood about ten miles northwest of the city there are fifteen homeless families, their houses, barns and practically all their possessions being swept away.

At least ten families east of town are known to have suffered greatly. In most cases their homes were entirely destroyed.

No loss of life is reported, but several were injured.

Canadian, I. T., June 6.—A cyclone passed midway between this place and Indianola about 4 o'clock Monday evening. The path of the cyclone was about 100 yards wide and extended over a

territory of several miles in length. It wrecked several farm houses, barns and outhouses that lay in its path. Up to this date no loss of life has been reported.

Oklahoma City, Ok., June 6.—A severe electrical storm accompanied by a high wind and the heaviest rainfall in several months swept over this section early yesterday morning, and also east and southwest of here. Washouts are reported on the M. K. & T. and Frisco, and trains are delayed. Much damage was done to fruit crops by hail.

Work Progressing Rapidly.

Work on the O. C. railroad is progressing rapidly. Two hundred teams are at work this week on the dump.

ATTACK ON HITCHCOCK DELAYS ACTION IN HOUSE

Washington, June 6, 5:46 p. m.—A savage attack was made today in the House on Secretary Hitchcock which prevented the statehood bill from coming up. The statehood measure will be brought up in the Senate tomorrow by Senator Foraker and final action, it is predicted, will be taken.

To Be or Not to Be.

Will we have Sunday baseball or not? That is a question that the baseball lovers and the "antis" are pondering. There is an ordinance that says "no Sunday ball," but is it legal? That is what attorneys in the city are trying to decide. Upon the legality of the ordinance hinges the Sunday games. The outcome is being waited for impatiently.

A Horrible Murder.

At 6:30 o'clock this evening Ed Brents returned from his search of the dead body of Sloan Johnson. His body was found one-fourth of a mile from Tim Blankenship's house, shot through the back, a shotgun charge doing the deadly work. The shot entered the back to the left of the shoulder blade and to the right of the spinal column. Blankenship has been arrested as an accomplice.

CLAIMED HE KILLED A MAN AND ASKED TO BE ARRESTED

Sam Melville, a half blood Indian living six miles south of Ada, came into town this morning and went to the U. S. marshal's office and said he had killed a man and wanted to give himself up. He was promptly put in jail and Marshal Brents went to the scene where the Indian said the killing took place, but a thorough search failed to reveal the body. Melville told the News reporter that there had been bad feeling between him and a full blood Indian named Sloan Johnson, for some time. Last night they were at the home of a neighbor's, Mr. Blankenship, where he was informed Johnson had threatened to kill him. Both men started home about ten o'clock and while

going through a woods Melville claimed he saw Johnson reach for his gun. No words passed but Melville said he reached for his gun and shot first. He said Johnson fell from his horse without saying a word but he felt sure he had killed him. He said he rode on home and this morning came in and gave himself up. When asked if he had ever been in trouble before he said: "No; that's what I have always kept out of. I am twenty-four years old and have never been in trouble before." He is a fine looking fellow of seemingly more than ordinary intelligence. Marshal Brents drove out to the woods again this afternoon and is still searching for the body.

CHARGES COTTON ACREAGE REPORT WAS PADDED

Washington, June 6.—The representative Ellerbee of South Carolina introduced a resolution yesterday charging that the cotton acreage report of the Department of Agriculture, issued Monday, giving an estimate of 28,786,000 acres, exceeds the amount actually planted and is not warranted in the returns received by the Department from its correspondents.

The resolution directs the Department of Agriculture to furnish the House the tabulated sheets showing the estimate of

acreage by the seven classes of correspondents, namely:

The field agents, the state agents, the country correspondents, the township correspondents, the ginners, the special correspondents and the individual farmers.

Mr. Ellerbee states that he has direct and positive information that this cotton crop has been manipulated to the disadvantage of the South and alleges that no one of the three traveling agents "was in two States" upon which they passed.

BOTH UNIONS ENTITLED TO OPERATE IN TERRITORY

Pauls Valley, I. T., June 6.—In the suit between Indian Territory Farmers' Union and the Indian branch, upon motion to dissolve the temporary restraining order heretofore granted, Judge Dickerson dissolved the temporary order in an interlocutory order, but ruled that the meeting of the three members of the national committee in Washington City, which sought to revoke Indian Territory charter,

was illegally called, and such action a nullity. He, however, decided that both unions were legal and had a right to operate in this territory, and that neither side had any right to interfere with the other. Both sides seem to be satisfied with the decision.

E. C. Senter of Dallas and Blanton & Andrews of this city represented the Indian Territory union and Ferman & Thompson the Oklahoma organization.

25 Per Cent Discount Sale

All our \$7.50 suits on sale for.....\$5 75
All our \$10.00 suits on sale for.....\$7 50
All our \$12.50 suits on sale for.....\$9 38

If you intend buying a spring or summer suit, buy it now of

I. HARRIS.

A Timely Suggestion

To Property Owners and Mortgagees:

Tornadoes and wind-storms have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. In a few moments the savings of a lifetime disappear. Your property, or that held in trust by you, may at any time be similarly damaged or destroyed.

How would you be affected by such a loss? Are you insured?

A liberal form of contract protecting you in such an emergency can be had at low rates of premium from

OTIS B. WEAVER,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.



ALL SMOKERS KNOW

a delightful bouquet is impossible if you're smoking a weed. If it's solid comfort you want you can get it by smoking our standard brand cigars.

5c Cigars 10c Cigars

Wilson Fish Herman Cortez

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C. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.

(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has secured large gains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249.

Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER . . . PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, . . . BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second Class Matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OKLAHOMA'S EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN.

The Oklahoma Federation of Commercial and Industrial organizations, of which Hon. Lee Cruce of Ardmore is president, has engaged in the laudable undertaking of financing an attractive exhibit for the New State at the Jamestown exposition, which opens May 1, 1907. It is estimated that \$1,000 will cover the preliminary expense of collecting an exhaustive exhibit of the Two Territories' resources. The Federation urges that each county and recording district contribute the sum of \$25 toward this enterprise.

Note these extracts from a circular on the subject being sent out to all commercial clubs and newspapers:

"Oklahoma and Indian Territory have no appropriation with which to make an exhibit, and as statehood is still an uncertainty, and we have no chance for a legislative appropriation, it devolves on the patriotic people of these two territories to get together an exhibit, which will make a showing worthy of the name and will redound to their credit."

"There are now in the hands of Secretary McNabb of the Board of Agriculture of Oklahoma, a sufficient number of jars to properly handle all fruits that should be preserved in this way and he has the necessary room in which to handle the fruit and other products, and also the assistance with which to properly pack, name and group all products sent him at Guthrie."

"The funds raised will be used for express charges, proper packing, and sending to the Secretary's office, and after their arrival the buying of the preserving liquid, and paying for the necessary labor to properly sort, mark, name and pack each consignment as it comes in."

"In conclusion we wish to say that Governor Frantz is at this time in Washington and has just selected a site for a building at Jamestown, and it is largely owing to his absence and a request from the Agricultural Department and the Private Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Orville Frantz, that this circular is being sent out."

This is a worthy enterprise. It is assumed everybody is familiar with the magnitude of the Jamestown Exposition project. On a colossal scale it will fittingly commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first settlement of the English race in America. It is the most contemptible provincialism for commonwealths to refuse to take part in these great expositions. By next May we will be a state, the recipient of all the attention coming to the new-born. It would be nothing less than calamitous for the new commonwealth not to be represented at Jamestown, and in grand fashion. Our name must be written there. The 16th Recording District must come through with her assessment. Let a committee from the Commercial Club take the matter up at once and apportion the \$25 assessment among the towns of the district. All will want the honor of contributing.

LABEL LAW OF AUSTRALIA.

Inhabitants Who Have Little Pride of Ancestry Are Amply Protected.

The label law of Australia is the queerest in the world. He who is sued for libel there must not only prove that the accusations he published were true, but also that to publish them was for the public benefit. Elsewhere the truth of the accusation alone needs to be proved.

An Australian sheep raiser explained this queer libel law at a wool sale.

"Australia was practically colonized by convicts," he said. "There is no denying this. The colonizers of Australia were convicts in the main."

"The descendants of these convicts are now Australia's leading families, the richest, the most influential, the most intelligent, the most respected. And yet these excellent people were in the past at the mercy of every editor. Let them get into the smallest squabble or dispute with some editor, and the man would bring them into general ridicule and contempt by printing their ancestry, by showing that Sir John Smith's great-grandfather had been sent out for robbing an old woman of seven dollars, or that Judge Brown's great-aunt, while employed as a servant girl, had tried to poison her master's son, with whom she was in love."

"It is undeniably true that the best Australians have convict blood in their veins. The newspapers that they quarrel with used to taunt them with their convict blood. Hence the present queer libel law, which protects them, for of course it can never be for the good of the public that the grandmother of Judge So-and-So or the great-uncle of Dr. Blank was a convict."

Exports from Gulf Ports.

The growing importance of the gulf ports for the shipment of western produce is gathered from a statement recently issued by the department of commerce. For the 10 months ending with April Galveston, New Orleans and Mobile exported \$30,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, against \$33,000,000 worth for all the Chesapeake ports, including Baltimore, and \$37,000,000 worth for New York. New York's lead is readily accounted for by the advantage it has in the cheap water route through the lakes and the Erie canal, which also give her not a little wheat from the Canadian fields. With a deep waterway from Chicago to the mouth of the Mississippi New Orleans, which contributes \$16,500,000 to the above total of \$30,000,000 for the three gulf ports, would in all likelihood excel New York in the shipments of breadstuffs and other western produce.

IN CANDY BUSINESS

NO WASTE AS SCRAPS ARE ALWAYS MADE USE OF.

Seasoned Confectioners Considered the Best—Maker of the Sweets Must Be an Artist.

There is this similarity between the candy business and the iron business—the scrap is not allowed to go to waste. An observer who had an idea that candy manufacturers must have to stand a lot of loss because candies get stale, took the trouble to investigate and learned that his idea was wrong, says the New York Sun.

The big candy makers ship to their agents throughout the country at stated intervals, usually of a week, their standard confections, and all not sold at the expiration of the interval are returned to the factory as scrap. As the candy is mostly sugar, and sugar is as indestructible as iron, it is only a question for the candy maker of getting the sugar value out of the scrap.

It is impossible to work over the candy in its original form, but it can be used in many ways. For example, the chief use to which stale chocolates are put is in making caramels and other chewy confections.

It's a mistaken idea that candy must be fresh to be good. One manufacturer who makes only for the trade and confines himself chiefly to high-class chocolates and bonbons said that candy wasn't fit to eat until it had been seasoned for at least ten days. For his own use—and he is a great lover of candy, despite the general belief that no cook cares for his own messes—he keeps chocolates about a month before eating them.

This man has no patience with those who assert that colored candy is poisonous. His argument is simple. As he puts it:

"What's the use of putting poison in candy when natural and harmless coloring matter costs less? Who'd put opium in cigarettes when tobacco is cheaper than opium?"

"It's the same way in my business. I can turn out bonbons in any shade you want—from the greenest of God's green grass to the pinkest pink of a hunting coat, and do it all without the aid of any ingredients but pure vegetable colorings."

"I have no patience with those pure food advocates when they come nosing around the candy business. Few of them know what they are talking about and the others have taken a few sporadic cases of children poisoned or merely made ill by overindulgence in cheap candies and condemn the lot of us."

"The candy business demands an artist these days, when you have to make displays of form and coloring to keep in the forefront of the business."

FIND HEART OF RAMESES.

Vital Organ of Great Egyptian King Preserved in Vase for 3,164 Years.

A recent issue of the Comptes Rendus of the Paris academy contains an account of the successful identification of the heart of Rameses II., the Sesostris of the Greeks, after having been preserved since 1258 B. C. in soda and resinoid antiseptics.

Some months ago, says the New York Times, the council of the National Museum of the Louvre acquired possession of the four vases in blue enamel which contain the viscera and heart of Rameses II. and bear large medallions representing the names and attributes of the king.

The directors of the Egyptian museum desired absolute confirmation as to the contents of the vases and intrusted the examination of their contents to M. Lortet, who, with his colleagues, Professors Hugouenq, Renault and Rigan, made a careful physiological examination. Three of the vases contained bandages of linen tightly compacted and hardened by the carbonate of soda and aromatic resinous substances of reddish color, which had been employed as antiseptics and had probably contained the stomach, intestines and liver of the great king. These viscera, however, were only found to be represented by a quantity of granular matter, mixed with a large proportion of powdered carbonate of soda and so, could not be identified.

The fourth vase, which was fitted with a lid or cover adorned with the head of a jackal, proved to contain the heart. This organ was found transformed into a kind of oval plate, eight centimeters long and four centimeters wide. The substance of the heart was hornlike and the saw had to be used in obtaining sections of it for examination and finally the razor, so as to reduce these sections to the attenuation necessary for microscopic examination.

Under the microscope these sections gave unmistakable evidence of the muscular fibers peculiar to the heart, especially characterized by being arranged in bundles of such fibers, crossing each other. Since this special muscular arrangement is not found in any other part of the body except the tongue and as the mummy of Rameses II., which is preserved at Cairo, contains the tongue intact, the experts have no doubt whatever that the vase actually contained the heart of Rameses II. flattened and transformed into a hornlike substance by its long sojourn in the soda preservatives.

King Rameses II. died 1,258 years before the Christian era and hence some 3,164 years have elapsed since his heart was first embalmed.

A Fine Assortment



Of Refrigerators, the best made, ice cream freezers, the very best, fruit jars, all sizes, wire screen doors, wire screen cloth,

The New Process Gasoline Stoves and Ranges.

The Best of All.

For Sale by **R. E. HAYNES** The Hardware Merchant

Opposite Citizens National Bank.

Prices Are Right.

ADA, I. T.

THE SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

If You Were

"BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

You should take advantage of the

Extremely Low Rates

TO

Louisville, Ky.

For the Occasion of the

Home Coming of Kentuckians, June 13th to 17th

THE

FRISCO

Will operate Through Cars from many points.

Rate, one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets sold June 11-12-13, from all stations. Open to Everybody.

For rates, routes, maps and other information apply to your nearest Frisco Agent or

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas

FRISCO SYSTEM TIME CARD. Ada, Ind. Ter.

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp., 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 3:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 509 Meteor, 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass, 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight, 7:45 a. m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.

I. McNair, Agent.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address.

W. S. ST. GEORGE, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway



TIME OF TRAINS ADA, I. T.

THE RIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN

St. Louis, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Galveston, in Texas, and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 564 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
No. 563 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.

THE NEWS'

SOUVENIR ALBUM

Will Portray Ada and Ada Country in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures Made From

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and no Expense is being spared in Compiling the Work

See Us About It

LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for The News.
Try the News for job work.
P. A. Norris is in Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Marks is suffering from an attack of malarial fever.
Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.
L. W. Simmons returned today from Tupelo.
Orel Stoddard of the News' force, is on the sick.
Frank Jones and son, Boone, went to Stonewall today.
Mr. Tisdale's baby is ill of dysentery.
W. A. Alexander is at Francis today.
Claude Marten and Dan Cook of Sulphur are in town today.
Clay Doss has returned home from Fayetteville, Tenn., where he has been in school.
Mrs. Mary Smith left this afternoon for Oklahoma City where she will visit for a few days.
Wedding invitations—latest styles—turned out at the News office.
J. C. Sparger has returned from a trip to Oklahoma and Texas.
Mrs. J. W. Peary left today for Sulphur, where she will remain a week.
J. A. Abbott died Tuesday and will be interred in the city cemetery.
Mrs. Lulu Barnett, who has been on the sick list the past few days, is better today.
N. B. Stall returned home today after a two days' absence from town.
Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233 tf
Mrs. Mattie Cloyd has recovered from her illness and is back in Scott-Hoard's store.
Dr. Woodring and daughter, Fannie, of Konawa, are here today.
Mrs. Craig and children of Center are here today on their way to Konawa.
To those who have had a "photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co. 39-tf
Ed Bradley and sister, Fannie, of near Stonewall were here today attending the Fullerton-Bradley wedding.
Rev Rippey and wife left this afternoon for Chickasha where he will remain for two weeks and assist his father in a meeting.
T. D. McKeown is carrying one hand in a sling this week. He is suffering from a recurrence of blood poisoning in a finger which he cut slightly on a barbed wire several weeks ago.
Word has been received here that the death of G. F. Johnson is daily expected at the home of his brother in Tennessee. Mr. Johnson is well known here where he served as city recorder and was connected with one of the lumber companies. He has long been a sufferer of Bright's disease and now dropsy has developed.

June 11th, 12th and 13, Frisco will sell tickets to Louisville, Ky. and return at rate \$25.45. Tickets will be limited 30 days for the return. Side trip tickets will be sold from Louisville to all other points in the state of Kentucky at very low rates on June 16th, 17th and 18th. Call and get particulars. I. McNair, Agent.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

News Man Still Locked up.

Did you get padlocked by the St. Joseph visitors?
The commercial club excursionists from that city who visited Ada Tuesday carried, as is usual, a number of souvenirs with which to bedeck people and call attention to the glories of St. Joseph. Among these were padlocks bearing the admonition, "Lock your future with St. Joseph, Mo."
One of the News staff made the acquaintance of a St. Joe newspaper man and was fraternizing with him freely. The latter produced one of the padlocks and snapped it in the News man's button hole, remarking: "Some of the boys play the prank of locking these on without informing the wearer how to unlock the thing. I'll be kinder to you. Here's a key, and if you lose that just drop a nickel into the crevice and the lock will open up."
So the News man was pleasantly complacent, inwardly swelling up a bit in the consciousness that he was made the object of a special dispensation of courtesy. After the guests had departed he concluded to remove the incumbrance from his coat. Producing the key he found it didn't fit. Then he borrowed a nickel and put it into the slot, but to his chagrin the lock still refused to loosen up, neither would it disgorge the coin. He had been made the biggest monkey of them all!
The hardware still clings to his coat; his future appears to be locked up with St. Joe all right. But he doesn't care much. St. Joe's congressman is a staunch friend of statehood.

Lectures by Converted Hebrew.

June 6 and 7 Paul S. L. Johnson, a converted Hebrew, will lecture at 8 p. m. at the Christian church on "The Three Worlds," and "The Three Ages of the Second World." Mr. Johnson was for seven years a minister of the Lutheran church, but for the last three years has been lecturing on the bible under the auspices of the Bible and Tract Society. He has visited the leading cities of the United States and Canada, lecturing before large and appreciative audiences. Realizing the need of bible study, the Bible Society is sending forth free of charge to the public a number of lecturers on the scriptures. They are traveling all over the country stirring up interest in the scriptures. Bible students are promised a treat on the scriptures through these lectures. Seats are free and no collections are taken up. The lectures are not in the interest of any denomination. Bible students of denominations are sought to be reached by these lectures. The second of these meetings was announced for 10 a. m. June 7, but realizing that this time would be unseasonable for many who would desire to attend, it has been changed from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. June 7.

Stork's Been Around.

S. L. Moss, the senior member of the grocery firm of Moss & Scribner, is wearing a smile to day that won't come off. It's a boy—the first one—although the stork has left four girls at his house. It's papa said this morning he thought the boy was being imposed upon and he intended to buy him a "Colt's" this afternoon so he could defend himself.

Married.

Miss Kate Fullerton of Ada and T. M. Bradley of near Stonewall, were married Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Rippey at the home of the bride. The newly married couple will make Ada their home for awhile, after which they will remove to Western Texas. The News extends best wishes.

Has Developed Pneumonia.

Jim Moore, the negro who was shot at Stebbin's camp Saturday night during a crap game, has developed pneumonia in the injured lung. Despite this fact he is doing fairly well.

Trial Terminated.

The Jim Williams murder case is ended and Williams cleared. The case has covered a period of several years and each trial has resulted in a hung jury until this one when the jury cleared him.

Sulphur Wins.

The ball game this afternoon between Sulphur and Ada resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 3 to 0.

Souvenir Views.

Below we give a partial list of half-tone views which will be found in our handsome Souvenir Album. The cuts are made from actual photographs, printed in Sepia ink on fine calendared paper. This work of art will show Ada and Ada country to the world as she has never been shown before. If your residence, office or business does not show in this list see us at once, before it is too late:

Two interiors Harris hotel.
Several fine street scenes.
Parnell's 30-acre orchard.
Presbyterian church.
Baptist church.
New Methodist church.
Christian church.
Cumberland Pres. church.
North side school building.
South side school building.
Wilson lumber yard.
Ada fire department.
First National bank building.
Ada " " "
Citizens " " "
Kyle's busses and barn.
Ada ice plant.
Sledge & Tolbert lumber yard.
Carney's livery barn.
Branding stock cattle.
Picking cotton.
Wheat threshing.
Chopping cotton.
Three views of cotton oil mill.
Three views of light plant.
Strawberries, 5 1/2 inches in cir.
Sorosia club.
XXth Century club.
Ada flouring mill.
P C swine, F Huddleston.
Berkshire swine, C W Floyd.
P C swine, Daniel Hayes.
Duncan block.
United States officials at Ada.
Int. Haynes' h'dw're store.
" Crawford & Bolen office.
" Surprise store.
" Ramsey's drug store.
" Cox-Greer dry goods store.
" Mason drug store.
" Powers' hardware store.
" Browall & Faust's office.
" Dr. Martin's office.
" Ada Fur. & Coflin Co. store.
" Webb & Ennis' law office.
" Duke Stone's law office.
" Crowder's barber shop.
" Epperson & Dean's office.
" L C Andrews' law office.
" Duncan's furniture store.
Residence of S M Torbett.
" J B Tolbert.
" H M Furman.
" A M Croxton.
" John Beard.
" E W Hardin.
" Dr Martin.
" Dr McMillan.
" A H Constant.
" J F M Harris.
" U G Winn.
" R W Simpson.
" Dr Hodges.
" B A Mason.
" Dr Brents.
" Jno L Barringer.
" Dr Nolen.
" Dr Shands.
" Frank Jones.
" Dr Browall.
" Tom Hope.
" C M Chancey.
" M B Donaghey.
" W C Graves.
" T J Little.
" Frank Jackson.
" L T Walters.
" J H Dorland.
" C W Floyd.
" R W Allen.
" J T Bowers.
" W G Broadfoot.
" W W Sledge.
" L C Andrews.
" J L Miles.

In Mother Hubbards.

There will be a great ball game Friday afternoon between the fats and the leans and as each side has determined to win or die in the attempt they are practicing all sorts of schemes to outwit the other side. The fats got busy several days ago and are doing physical culture stunts trying to reduce their superfluous flesh, feeling that it might lose them the game. One member of the team, fatter and more zealous than the others, got an illustrated article out of a Ladies' Home Journal and he is acting as instructor. A few of the boys have succeeded in reducing their weight one ounce. The leans know nothing of the mean advantage their opponents are trying to take but one of their members read in some heart to heart talks that you could add to your weight by taking long walks and doing physical culture, and they too are taking a strenuous course. This article will be the first inkling either side has of the underhand means employed by the other to win the game and glory. All players will be garbed in Mother Hubbards and will present a lady like and attractive appearance. They want all their friends and then some out to see the game.

Miss Irene Jernigan of Corpus Christi, Texas, is expected to arrive today to visit Mrs. S. S. McDonald.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. D.S.
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NOTICE:—Those for whom I pasture livestock in field east of Katy railroad are notified that I will not pay pound fees after stock is delivered home each evening. I solicit your patronage. 3t 61
Fred Gay.

FOR SALE:—Two cars of one and two year old mules, gentle, good colors, out of good mares. Will make 15 to 16 hand mules when grown. 57-20t 10t w-7
J. H. Roper.
Itasca, Hill County, Texas.

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U. G. Winn.

M. K. T. Special

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 11th 12th and 13th, \$20.55.
Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 15th to Sept. 1st, \$38.00.
Galveston, Tex., June 1st to Sept. 30th, \$18.90.
Round trip rates from Ada I. T.:
St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.
San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.
Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.
Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.
Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.
Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.
Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.



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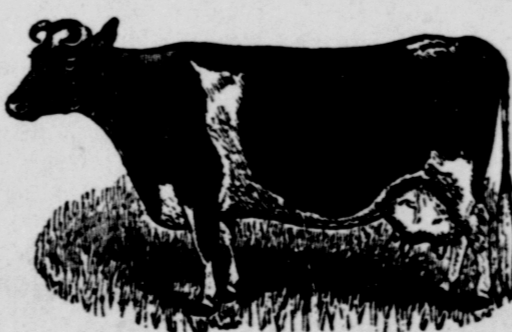
THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION.

Everyone Knows When He is Constipated and Everyone Should Know the Risk He is Running When He Fails to Promptly Correct it.

Any Disease Epidemic or Otherwise to Which He or She May be Exposed is Sure to Result Seriously.

There are two ways to remove constipation; the wrong way is to drench the bowels with a powerful, gripping, drastic cathartic that injures the coating of the bowel channels and produces an early return of the trouble in a more chronic form. The right way is to use a natural, easy and mild laxative that tones up and strengthens the bowels and leaves a healthful influence behind it. Prickly Ash Bitters will empty the bowels just as thoroughly as the harsher cathartics, and combines all the tonic and strengthening properties necessary to permanently cure the habit.

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine Prickly Ash Bitters with the large figure 8 in red on the front label.
Sold Everywhere, Price \$1.00.



New Dairy

I have started my wagon and am now prepared to supply the people with choice milk and cream. Your patronage solicited.

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First Class Work Guaranteed
Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.

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ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work
of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

We carry a full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

Your Patronage Solicited

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Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
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Use Big C for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.

Look Look Look

A full size dinner plate and white metal knife and fork, all for only 5c, with 25c worth of other goods SATURDAY. One set to a customer.

Household and Kitchen Utensils.

Cups and saucers, 50c values, a set 39c.
Dinner plates, 50c values, a set 35c.
8 inch platters, 15c values, each 10c.
7 inch oval meat dishes, 15c values, each 10c.
Fine American China cups and saucers, decorated, \$1.25 values, per set 75c.
Dinner sets of the same goods, a set 75c.
White granite milk pitchers, 29c, 35c, 44c.
A few mentionings from our

Hardware Specials

Padlocks, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c.
Common door locks, complete with knobs, 25c.
3 inch coat and hat hooks, per dozen 15c.
Whet stones, 5c, 10c.
Fine Austrian razor hones, 25c, 35c, 45c.
Cobbler's outfit for mending shoes, lasts, hammer, etc., 59c.
Smoothing irons, No. 5, 25c; No. 6, 30c; No. 7, 35c; No. 8, 40c.
Mrs. Potts' nickel plated set of 3 irons costs you 90c.
Coffee mills, good quality, box mills, 45c.
Perforated chair seats, each with tacks, 9c.
Good steel nail hammers, 39c.
Tack hammers, 5c, 10c.
Screen door springs, good ones, each 5c.
Mating tacks, 3 boxes for 5c.
500 count carpet tacks, per box 5c.
Shoe tacks, brass plated, 1/4 pound boxes, 5c.
Carriage or plow bolts, each 1c.
Handsaws from 50c up to Henry Disston's D 8 grade, which is \$1.50.
Files, first class hand-saw files, slim taper, 3 1/2 inch, 4 inch, 4 1/2 inch, each 5c.
First class flat files, 8 inch, 10c; 10 inch, 15c; 12 inch, 20c.
Scissors, or shears from 5c to 95c.
Razors, Clauss make, absolutely guaranteed, \$1.
Fruit jars, Ball, Mason's, well we sell them so cheap we believe no one complains at the price.

Bambo Fishing Poles, 10c each, Fish Hooks and Lines to numerous to mention, but we sell them right.

The Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

Fresh Campaign Against Gypsy and Brown Tail Moths

Pest Which Has Cost Millions to Fight and Still Threatens to Invade Whole Country.

The gypsy and brown-tail moths constitute a real peril to the country, for unless the present desperate efforts of Massachusetts to hold the pest in check prove successful, it is only a question of time when the whole country will be at the mercy of the persistent and prolific little insects.

When the work of Massachusetts against the moths was stopped in 1900, the known infested area was 359 square miles. In the few years which have elapsed since then the infested area has increased to 2,224 square miles in Massachusetts. The moths are known to have spread out into New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and while there is no information to back it up the presumption is that they have spread to other states as well.

Had the state continued its work against the moths for a comparatively short period of years after 1900, it would have been possible to exterminate the pests on this continent. Now all hope of extermination has passed, and the

the moths must have been pretty well exterminated when they had not become noticeably bothersome after three years of unrestricted increase.

In 1904 both the gypsy and the brown-tail moths were more numerous and a far more serious pest than at any time since their importation into this state. The brown-tail moths were seemingly everywhere, and being newer to the state than the gypsy moth their nature and habits were less understood by the general public than they are now.

Out around Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Winchester, Saugus, Revere, Wakefield, etc., women continued after doing their week's washing to hang the wet clothes on lines between trees in the orchards to dry. The fine, poisonous, barbed hair from the brown-tail caterpillars would fall upon the clothes and when the underwear was next worn, it was with disastrous results to the comfort and well being, physically and mentally, of the wearer.

A cry for help went up from the entire eastern section of the state and last spring the legislature again took action in the matter and made an appropriation of \$300,000 to be spread over the following three years. Prof. A. H. Kirkland was selected by Gov. Douglas to be superintendent of the work of suppression, for extermination was not aimed at in this second contest against the two varieties of insects. On May 15, 1905, Superintendent Kirkland qualified and began work.

At the parasite propagation station at Saugus there are now 108,000 parasitized brown-tail moth nests imported from Europe, which are expected to produce something like 27,000,000 insects this spring.

Dr. L. O. Howard, head of the national bureau of entomology, was secured by Superintendent Kirkland to undertake the work of arranging for the importation of the parasites. Early in the summer Dr. Howard went abroad and traveled through the gypsy moth territory of Europe, seeing the entomologists there and arranging with them to have a goodly supply of parasites shipped to Massachusetts.

An experiment station was opened at Malden, where experiments with the parasites, as they arrived, were carried on by trained men. Then later an additional station was opened at Saugus. There at present all the parasites sent from Europe are confined.

Dr. Howard is now on his way to Europe on a second trip to consult with the entomologists there and to arrange for a still larger supply of the parasites.

All last fall and winter gangs of men were at work in the infested cities



TREATING INFESTED LAND WITH CYCLONE BURNERS.

best that can be done will be to suppress them, and with foreign parasites as our state police in this connection, to hold them in submission just as they are in their native homes in Europe.

The gypsy moth was introduced in this state in 1868, and 30 years later had so increased that trees in Medford were entirely stripped of foliage and the insects had to spread out in search of food. They became so troublesome that in 1890 the commonwealth was forced to take action in the matter and to begin organized work against the pests.

In that first stage of the battle with the moth hosts the idea of the contest was extermination. All efforts were directed to that end, and because of that fact foreign parasites were not employed. It was considered that the matter of importing such parasites would be expensive, a matter of time, and in the end the work of exterminating the moths would of necessity also be that of killing off the parasites. In other words, it was not a war in which parasites could be used to good advantage, although the work of parasites was studied most exhaustively, as reports of that time show.

In the woodlands where the trees were found to be very badly infested it was necessary to cut many of the worst infested trees, and in that way acres of timber were cut, much to the gratification of the owners of the lots in some cases.

When spring came and the eggs had hatched out, the underbrush was burned over with cyclone burners, and the more valuable trees were sprayed with a mixture of arsenate of lead, disparene or even paris green. When the caterpillars crawled down the trees to rest during the day, after their night's feeding period, they were crushed by the thousands as they clustered at the base of the trees. The trunks were banded with burlaps, as that was found to provide a shelter which the insects sought and they could then be crushed beneath the burlaps. Another method employed was the banding of the clean tree with bird-lime which formed a sticky barrier which the insects could not pass over. By this means, trees once having been cleaned, were kept free from the caterpillars.

All these methods and hard work told at length and as time went by the moths became more and more scarce until in 1899 about all small colonies had been exterminated and in their old haunts even, the moths were scarce. Two, or possibly three more years of such good work would undoubtedly have finished once and for all Massachusetts' gypsy moth colony.

In 1900 the legislative committee held an investigation of the moth work and reported adversely on further work. Even in the face of the report of that committee the lower branch passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 for a continuation of the work, but in the upper branch the bill was killed and only \$19,000 was appropriated, with the stipulation that it was to be used in winding up the state work against the moths.

For the next three years little or no trouble was experienced from the moths, although they were unmolested. That is one of the very strongest proofs of the thoroughness and efficiency of the work which the state force had been doing. When it is recalled that a single gypsy moth egg cluster will hatch out on an average 500 caterpillars, and that some have by actual count hatched out 1,000, and there is one instance on record of 1,400 hatching from a single egg cluster, it will readily be seen that



PUTTING BURLAP TRAPS ON INFESTED TREES.

and towns fighting the moths. The total moth force last fall was about 1,500 men. They cut the brown-tail nest from the street shade trees and from the trees along highways and on all public lands. They painted with creosote the egg clusters of the gypsy moths and where woodlands were found to be very badly infested they felled large numbers of the trees. Many of the felled trees were burned on the spot and others will be burned within a few days now.

At present about 95 per cent. of this work on streets, highways and public lands has been pretty thoroughly done, but the trees on private estates and lands owned by private interests are still in pretty bad condition. In this connection the Massachusetts society for the promotion of agriculture has been for three months conducting an educational campaign in an effort to stir these individual property owners to action against the moths on their premises and has been successful in a large measure. The press of the state has taken the matter up and by articles and editorials has urged action on the part of laggard property owners.

When during the winter hearings were held at Washington on the matter of a national appropriation to aid in the work of suppressing the gypsy and the brown-tail moths in New England, Congressman Weeks, of Newton, told how he had recovered damages from an accident insurance company because of injury from the brown-tail moths.

It is now confidently expected that a national appropriation will be made for the moth work, but it is feared the sum will not be more than \$65,000, and it is known now that such an amount is totally inadequate for the work intended. This money will be used in keeping clean the streets and highways leading from infested districts, thus forming a complete quarantine. By the nation doing this work, the state funds can be used more effectively in the woodlands and upon private estates.

A LOOK AHEAD.—If your pasture is going to be short during June and July, you can sow oats and peas to fill in the gap.

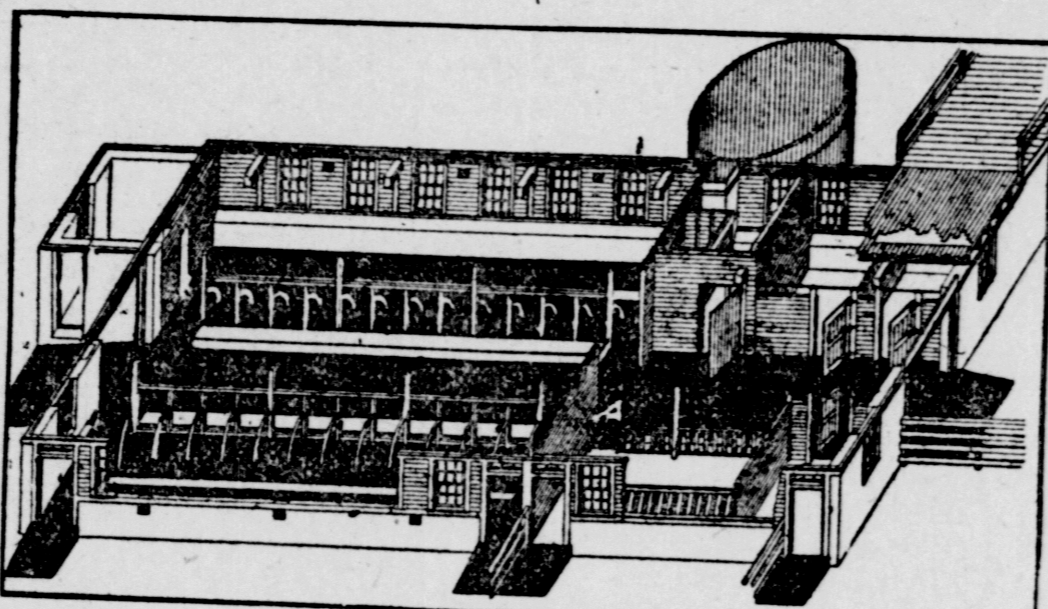
Construction of a Modern Dairy Barn

From time to time the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry at Washington issues plans for the construction of dairy barns. As these plans are worked out with much thought and detail, they are worthy of attention. The plans reproduced contain some good points.

This barn is for 24 cows with ample room for calf pen, bull stall and box stalls. The width is 36½ feet outside and 34½ feet long. These dimensions are especially selected on account of economical use of material. Walls are stone or concrete up to window sills; balance of wall is wood.

The posts carrying upper floor are six by six inches, girders 10 by 12 and joists 2 by 12. If yellow pine is used the joists may be 24 inches from center to center, but the designers recommend 16 inches if hemlock is used.

Correcting the frequent evils of stables this barn is planned with six feet of window space for each cow. Because they will admit more light,



GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR OF MODERN DAIRY BARN.

windows extend from wall to the ceiling.

The stalls are three and one-half feet wide and four and four-fifths feet deep. The width is selected because it is sufficient for the cow and fits best into the plan. The depth may be regulated according to the cow by moving the manger. The gutter is 16 inches wide and four inches deep.

The floor is made of concrete six inches deep. Concrete is recommended by the dairy division: (1) it is the only material that is sanitary; (2) it is economical because it is durable; (3) with reasonable amount of bedding concrete is comfortable for the cows.

Alleys behind cows are four feet wide. The designer intends that ma-

nure will not accumulate, but be removed from the barn to a shed or to the field immediately. A manure pit is not recommended.

The calf pen is 11 by 21 feet with manger in front for grain and hay rack along wall. Individual stanchions are provided. The bull stall and box stalls are ten by ten feet. Each stall is provided with a full window.

The feed room is conveniently located. The hay chute drops into it and the silo is adjoining. "No dairy barn is complete without a wash room for the milkers and barn attendants, and lockers for their clothes," says the designer. "It should also contain a small boiler for providing hot water and steam, and this is a necessary part of the equipment of a modern dairy barn. Milk scales, record sheets, milk stools, etc., may also be kept there."

Our illustration shows the details of the plan. Attention is called to the fact that there is no objection to storing roughage above the dairy barn, providing the floor is made tight by double boarding. The ceiling of the stable may be raised or lowered at the builder's convenience. Any plan of ventilation may be adopted with

this plan without difficulty. The King system could be used in this barn advantageously. The driveway to the second floor is located at the end of the side in order to prevent darkening the stable. As generally considered the farmer will regard this location as inconvenient, but as this dairy barn is designed for dairy cattle only, and the second floor for the storing of feeding roughage only, the disadvantages are minimized.

It will be noted that there is a driveway through the stable. While this convenience may not be utilized to a great extent, its provision is considered to be advisable since the extra cost is comparatively small.

5. After the kernels are all placed and well pressed into the wet soil, carry the tester into a room where the temperature can be kept around 70 degrees. The ordinary living room will be about right, but the tester should not be put near the stove.

6. Cover the tester with panes of glass, resting lightly on the sides so as to let in a little air. Glass makes the best cover because it prevents drying out and at the same time permits one to see how the corn is getting along without lifting the cover.

7. After four or five days take off the cover, carry the tester to where the corn is stored and then examine the kernels in each square. If any lot of kernels shows dead germs or weak sprouts, throw away the ear from which they came. Never use an ear which does not show at least four strong root and stem sprouts out of five kernels tested.

The tester may be made of any size convenient. The one described above will test about three bushels of ear corn at a time for every five days.

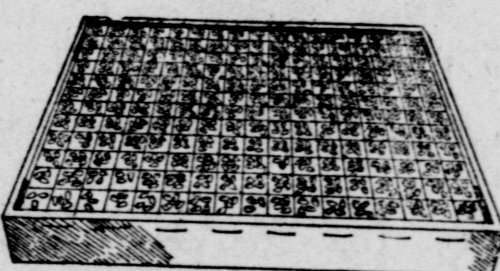
A Water Lily Garden in a Tub

Everyone recognizes the charm of a pool of water in which there are a few gold fish. Add to this pool a few water lilies, scientifically known as nymphæas; a few water hyacinths for the border and a plant or two of parrot's feather, and a transformation of increased delight will be wrought.

Such an enchanting garden, where the owner may watch the lilies unfold their beautiful petals, may be made of half a barrel or a tub, or better, three or four of them placed together and sunk into the earth. The space between the tubs may be used for a rockery and the edges may be hidden with moss. The little umbrella plant, the calamus, many of the wild growing sedges and the wild arrow head are all very desirable plants to be placed along the border of the tubs to hide their artificial shape.

The tubs should be half filled with rotted vegetable material from bogs or ponds; or with good loam with one-third well decayed cow manure. Place several inches of sand on top of this and fill the remainder with water. There are both tender and hardy nymphæas, and the latter are especially desirable for tub growing, for they bloom freely in shallow basins. There are day blooming and night blooming lilies. One lily plant to each tub is sufficient in addition to the border plants. The water hyacinths float upon the surface of the water without root hold and a mass of them, with their beautiful light blue flowers, sometimes rivals orchids with rich markings and delicacy of color.

Tender nymphæas' roots must be stored in a cellar or greenhouse at a temperature of not less than 60 degrees and the hardy roots should be well covered with straw if left in the small tubs during the winter. It is safer, however, to empty the water and place the roots in the cellar.



SEED CORN TESTING BOX.

beside the first ear on the shelf. Continue this until the first row of squares is filled, then turn and come back on the next row below.

The ears corresponding to the second row of squares may be laid in a row on top of the first row on the shelf. Whatever the system followed, the ears must be so arranged that the ear belonging to the kernels in a certain square in the tester may be easily located.

Alfalfa as a Profitable Farm Crop

By W. J. SPILLMAN, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Alfalfa has for many years been the leading hay crop of the Pacific coast. A good many years ago it worked its way into Utah, Colorado and Kansas, and has more recently spread into Texas and Louisiana. During the past eight years farmers in the eastern half of the United States have become interested in this plant and have tested it very generally. It has been found adapted to a good many types of soil in the east, and is now being grown in many localities where it was unknown a few years ago. It is one of the most valuable forage plants known. When a field of it is established upon soil well adapted to it, it remains productive for many years. Where the soil is exactly suitable, it has been known to yield profitable crops for 30 or more years without reseeded. Even as far north as Michigan it gives three cuttings of hay a year. In Missouri it gives three to four; in central Louisiana four to six; in southern Texas as many as nine crops have been cut in one year.

Alfalfa is exceedingly rich in nitrogen. Very much less grain is needed when feeding alfalfa hay than is the case with any other hay grown in this country. In many parts of the country where alfalfa is widely grown it is fed to all kinds of stock without any grain with fairly satisfactory results.

In the east alfalfa has been found to be adapted to alluvial soil generally and to all upland soils that are heavily impregnated with lime. In a number of districts it has become thoroughly established, such as Onondaga and Madison counties, New York, one county in Southern Michigan, Lake county, Illinois, Hamilton county, Ohio, southwestern Arkansas, the Red River valley of Louisiana, alluvial soils in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, La., and on the black prairie soils of Alabama and Mississippi. It can be grown on almost any good soil in the east and south with proper management.

Generally speaking, it is best to start it after a crop of winter or spring grain has been harvested. This gives an opportunity to give the land proper preparation. As soon as the grain is off, the land should be heavily manured unless it is already very rich. It should then be plowed, the harrow following after the plow every half day. Unless the land is known to be rich in lime it should then receive an application of either lime or pulverized limestone rock, 500 pounds of the former or 1,000 pounds of the latter. It should then be harrowed once a week until the latter part of August in middle latitudes, or the middle of September in the southern states. This harrowing will germinate and kill all the weed seeds near the surface of the soil and will make a good seed bed. Late in August or in September, according to latitude (in the northern tier of states the middle of August), the seed should be sown and covered with an ordinary drag harrow. Only the best grade of seed should be used, of which 15 to 20 pounds per acre will be sufficient. If the land is not in the best of tilth more seed should be sown. If the soil has never grown alfalfa before or has not grown mellilotus, the seed should be inoculated before sowing. The bureau of plant industry, in the department of agriculture, furnishes a limited amount of inoculating material for this purpose. If alfalfa fields are near by, the soil of the new field may be inoculated by scattering 200 or 300 pounds of soil per acre over it, obtaining the soil from the old alfalfa field. Care should be used not to obtain inoculating soil from a field that has any bad weeds or alfalfa diseases in it.

There is sometimes difficulty in curing alfalfa hay in the east and south because of untimely rains. The use of hay crops will aid materially in curing hay in bad weather. Alfalfa also makes excellent silage, and if a silo is available a crop which cannot be cured as hay may be put into the silo.

In recent years the manufacture of alfalfa meal has made a demand for a large amount of alfalfa hay. Alfalfa hay is good for all kinds of stock, and alfalfa pasture is excellent for horses, mules and hogs. Cattle and sheep are very liable to bloat when pastured on alfalfa, but the hay is excellent feed and does not cause bloat.

W. J. Spillman

THIS RAM A PRIZE WINNER.

Our illustration is reproduced from a photograph of a yearling Cotswold ram taken at the St. Louis world's fair. This animal was first in class for rams 18 to 24 months old and was shown by a Canadian stockman.

THE MELONS ON THE VINES.



THE MELONS ON THE VINES.

fertilizer because it is the cheapest thing which he can buy. It is well composted and used liberally before planting.

Only three vines are allowed to grow in a hill and these are pinched twice during the season. This causes the melons to set and ripen very close together. The vines are sprayed thoroughly and receive the most thorough cultivation. Some seasons they are cultivated every day until the growth of the vine prevents. The illustrations made from photographs from the Farm and Home show a fair

The Growing of Prize Muskmelons

A Massachusetts gardener, C. S. Kempton, has had unusual success in growing prize muskmelons. Mr. Kempton devotes his time to a few market garden crops and chickens, and he has been very successful in growing them. The Osage or Miller Cream, a large, salmon fleshed melon, is grown exclusively. Cotton waste is used for



THE MELONS ON THE VINES.

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A BUSHEL OF PRIZE OSAGE MELONS.

average hill and a bushel basket of large melons, some of which weighed eight to ten pounds.

Modern Method of Planting Celery

Years ago my father made the remark that nothing would get his boys out quicker than a heavy rain. If it was in plant setting season, it was to rush in a block of cabbage or celery plants while the rain lasted, as that was supposed to be the best time to do the work, writes Irving C. Smith, a successful Wisconsin farmer.

Now if it rains while we are setting plants we stop about as quickly as

the farmer who is making hay. The accompanying illustration shows the present method with us. Set plants in dry soil if the weather is not hot enough to scald them after watering. This shows celery work. The boy in the foreground is going over the rows for the third or fourth time. This gives the plants a good start without further watering if weather is mild. This is important, remarks the American Agriculturist, to prevent the fine hair roots from being destroyed and also to save the tops.

THAT PORTABLE HOG HOUSE.—If hog cholera should break out, you will appreciate the value of that portable hog house that you built last winter. Separate the diseased ones immediately from the rest of the herd. A portable pig house should be on runners so as to be readily moved from place to place.

SWEETEN UP.—Nothing kills the musty smell and sweetens the air better than chloride of lime, or the solutions of chlorides if you can afford them. Disinfection of the cellar is one of the greatest safeguards of the family health. Rainy days don't spoil the opportunity for work in the cellar.

LEG SCALE.—If the hens have developed leg scale through the winter, wash their legs with kerosene, and then apply ointment made of lard and sulphur.

FEED HORSE RIGHT.—Most farm horses get too much hay. Give them a heavy feed at night, very little of it in the morning, and none of all at noon.

THE SETTING OF CELERY PLANTS.

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THAT PORTABLE HOG HOUSE.—If hog cholera should break out, you will appreciate the value of that portable hog house that you built last winter. Separate the diseased ones immediately from the rest of the herd. A portable pig house should be on runners so as to be readily moved from place to place.

SWEETEN UP.—Nothing kills the musty smell and sweetens the air better than chloride of lime, or the solutions of chlorides if you can afford them. Disinfection of the cellar is one of the greatest safeguards of the family health. Rainy days don't spoil the opportunity for work in the cellar.

LEG SCALE.—If the hens have developed leg scale through the winter, wash their legs with kerosene, and then apply ointment made of lard and sulphur.

FEED HORSE RIGHT.—Most farm horses get too much hay. Give them a heavy feed at night, very little of it in the morning, and none of all at noon.

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second Class Matter March 28, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OKLAHOMA'S EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN.

The Oklahoma Federation of Commercial and Industrial organizations, of which Hon. Lee Cruce of Ardmore is president, has engaged in the laudable undertaking of financing an attractive exhibit for the New State at the Jamestown exposition, which opens May 1, 1907. It is estimated that \$1,000 will cover the preliminary expense of collecting an exhaustive exhibit of the Two Territories' resources. The Federation urges that each county and recording district contribute the sum of \$25 toward this enterprise.

Note these extracts from a circular on the subject being sent out to all commercial clubs and newspapers:

"Oklahoma and Indian Territory have no appropriation with which to make an exhibit, and as statehood is still an uncertainty, and we have no chance for a legislative appropriation, it devolves on the patriotic people of these two territories to get together an exhibit, which will make a showing worthy of the name and will redound to their credit."

"There are now in the hands of Secretary McNabb of the Board of Agriculture of Oklahoma, a sufficient number of jars to properly handle all fruits that should be preserved in this way and he has the necessary room in which to handle the fruit and other products, and also the assistance with which to properly pack, name and group all products sent him at Guthrie."

"The funds raised will be used for express charges, proper packing, and sending to the Secretary's office, and after their arrival the buying of the preserving liquid, and paying for the necessary labor to properly sort, mark, name and pack each consignment as it comes in."

"In conclusion we wish to say that Governor Frantz is at this time in Washington and has just selected a site for a building at Jamestown, and it is largely owing to his absence and a request from the Agricultural Department and the Private Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Orville Frantz, that this circular is being sent out."

This is a worthy enterprise. It is assumed everybody is familiar with the magnitude of the Jamestown Exposition project. On a colossal scale it will fittingly commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first settlement of the English race in America. It is the most contemptible provincialism for commonwealths to refuse to take part in these great expositions. By next May we will be a state, the recipient of all the attention coming to the new-born. It would be nothing less than calamitous for the new commonwealth not to be represented at Jamestown, and in grand fashion. Our name must be written there. The 16th Recording District must come through with her assessment. Let a committee from the Commercial Club take the matter up at once and apportion the \$25 assessment among the towns of the district. All will want the honor of contributing.

LIBEL LAW OF AUSTRALIA.

Inhabitants Who Have Little Pride of Ancestry Are Amply Protected.

The libel law of Australia is the queerest in the world. He who is sued for libel there must not only prove that the accusations he published were true, but also that to publish them was for the public benefit. Elsewhere the truth of the accusation alone needs to be proved.

An Australian sheep raiser explained this queer libel law at a wool sale. "Australia was practically colonized by convicts," he said. "There is no denying this. The colonizers of Australia were convicts in the main."

"The descendants of these convicts are now Australia's leading families, the richest, the most influential, the most intelligent, the most respected and yet these excellent people were in the past at the mercy of every editor. Let them get into the smallest squabble or dispute with some editor, and the man would bring them into general ridicule and contempt by printing their ancestry, by showing that Sir John Smith's great-grandfather had been sent out for robbing an old woman of seven dollars, or that Judge Brown's great-aunt, while employed as a servant girl, had tried to poison her master's son, with whom she was in love."

"It is undeniably true that the best Australians have convict blood in their veins. The newspapers that they quarrel with used to taunt them with their convict blood. Hence the present queer libel law, which protects them, for of course it can never be for the good of the public that the grandmother of Judge So-and-So or the great-uncle of Dr. Blank was a convict."

Exports from Gulf Ports.

The growing importance of the gulf ports for the shipment of western produce is gathered from a statement recently issued by the department of commerce. For the 10 months ending with April Galveston, New Orleans and Mobile exported \$30,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, against \$33,000,000 worth for all the Chesapeake ports, including Baltimore, and \$37,000,000 worth for New York. New York's lead is readily accounted for by the advantage it has in the cheap water route through the lakes and the Erie canal, which also give her not a little wheat from the Canadian fields. With a deep waterway from Chicago to the mouth of the Mississippi New Orleans which contributes \$16,500,000 to the above total of \$30,000,000 for the three gulf ports, would in all likelihood excel New York in the shipments of breadstuffs and other western produce.

IN CANDY BUSINESS.

NO WASTE AS SCRAPS ARE ALWAYS MADE USE OF.

Seasoned Confections Considered the Best—Maker of the Sweets Must Be an Artist.

There is this similarity between the candy business and the iron business—the scrap is not allowed to go to waste. An observer who had an idea that candy manufacturers must have to stand a lot of loss because candies get stale, took the trouble to investigate and learned that his idea was wrong, says the New York Sun.

The big candy makers ship to their agents throughout the country at stated intervals, usually of a week, their standard confections, and all not sold at the expiration of the interval are returned to the factory as scrap. As the candy is mostly sugar, and sugar is as indestructible as iron, it is only a question for the candy maker of getting the sugar value out of the scrap.

It is impossible to work over the candy in its original form, but it can be used in many ways. For example, the chief use to which stale chocolates are put is in making caramels and other chewy confections.

It's a mistaken idea that candy must be fresh to be good. One manufacturer who makes only for the trade and confines himself chiefly to high-class chocolates and bonbons said that candy wasn't fit to eat until it had been seasoned for at least ten days. For his own use—and he is a great lover of candy despite the general belief that no cook cares for his own messes—he keeps chocolates about a month before eating them.

This man has no patience with those who assert that colored candy is poisonous. His argument is simple. As he puts it:

"What's the use of putting poison in candy when natural and harmless coloring matter costs less? Who'd put opium in cigarettes when tobacco is cheaper than opium?"

"It's the same way in my business. I can turn out bonbons in any shade you want—from the greenest of God's green grass to the pinkest pink of a hunting coat, and do it all without the aid of any ingredients but pure vegetable colorings."

"I have no patience with those pure food advocates when they come nosing around the candy business. Few of them know what they are talking about and the others have taken a few sporadic cases of children poisoned or merely made ill by overindulgence in cheap candies and condemn the lot of us."

"The candy business demands an artist these days, when you have to make displays of form and coloring to keep in the forefront of the business."

FIND HEART OF RAMESES.

Vital Organ of Great Egyptian King Preserved in Vase for 3,164 Years

A recent issue of the Comptes Rendus of the Paris academy contains an account of the successful identification of the heart of Rameses II, the Sesostris of the Greeks, after having been preserved since 1258 B. C. in soda and resinoid antiseptics.

Some months ago says the New York Times, the council of the National Museum of the Louvre acquired possession of the four vases in blue enamel which contain the viscera and heart of Rameses II and bear large medallions representing the names and attributes of the king.

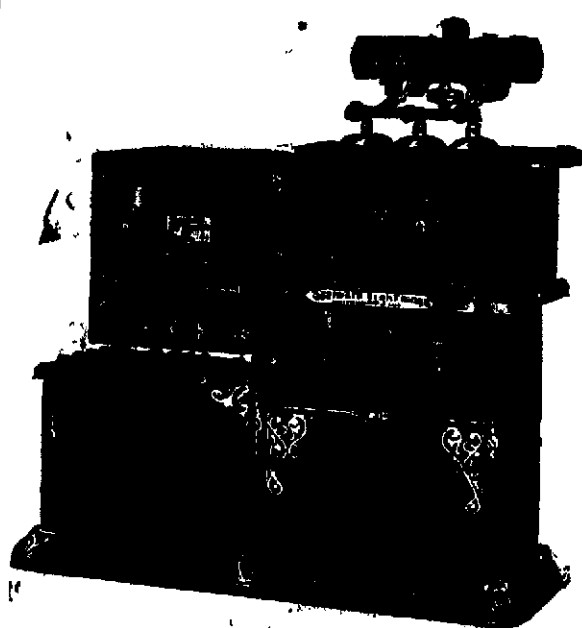
The directors of the Egyptian museum desired absolute confirmation as to the contents of the vases and intrusted the examination of their contents to M. Lortet, who, with his colleagues, Professors Hugouenot, Renault and Rigan, made a careful physiological examination. Three of the vases contained bandages of linen tightly compacted and hardened by the carbonate of soda and aromatic resinous substances of reddish color, which had been employed as antiseptics and had probably contained the stomach, intestines and liver of the great king. These viscera, however, were only found to be represented by a quantity of granular matter, mixed with a large proportion of powdered carbonate of soda and so, could not be identified.

The fourth vase, which was fitted with a lid or cover adorned with the head of a jackal, proved to contain the heart. This organ was found transformed into a kind of oval plate, eight centimeters long and four centimeters wide. The substance of the heart was hornlike and the saw had to be used in obtaining sections of it for examination and finally the razor, so as to reduce these sections to the attenuation necessary for microscopic examination.

Under the microscope these sections gave unmistakable evidence of the muscular fibers peculiar to the heart, especially characterized by being arranged in bundles of such fibers, crossing each other. Since this special muscular arrangement is not found in any other part of the body except the tongue and as the mummy of Rameses II, which is preserved at Cairo, contains the tongue intact, the experts have no doubt whatever that the vase actually contained the heart of Rameses II, flattened and transformed into a hornlike substance by its long sojourn in the soda preservatives.

King Rameses II. died 1,258 years before the Christian era and hence some 3,164 years have elapsed since his heart was first embalmed.

A Fine Assortment



Of Refrigerators, the best made, ice cream freezers, the very best, fruit jars, all sizes, wire screen doors, wire screen cloth,

The New Process Gasoline Stoves and Ranges.

The Best of All.

For Sale by R. E. HAYNES The Hardware Merchant

Opposite Citizens National Bank.

Prices Are Right.

ADA, I. T.

SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

If You Were

"BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

You should take advantage of the

Extremely Low Rates

10

Louisville, Ky.

For the Occasion of the

Home Coming of Kentuckians, June 13th to 17th

THE



Will operate Through Cars from many points.

Rate, one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets sold June 11-12-13, from all stations. Open to Everybody.

For rates, routes, maps and other information apply to your nearest Frisco Agent or

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas

FRISCO SYSTEM TIME CARD. Ada, Ind. Ter.

EAST BOUND TRAINS. No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 a. m. No. 512 Eastern Exp., 9:45 a. m. No. 542 Local Freight, 8:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS. No. 509 Meteor, 8:58 a. m. No. 511 Texas Pass, 7:15 p. m. No. 541 Local Freight, 7:45 a. m. Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets. I. McNamara, Agent.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address

W. S. ST. GEORGE, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway



TIME OF TRAINS ADA, I. T. THE NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN

St. Louis, Hannibal, Kansas City, Junction City, Oklahoma City, In the North, and all points beyond.

Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Galveston, In Texas, and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND. No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m. No. 584 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND. No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m. No. 585 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.

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Will Portray Ada and Ada Country in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures Made From

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and no Expense is being spared in Compiling the Work

See Us About It

LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for The News.
Try the News for job work.
P. A. Norris is in Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Marks is suffering from an attack of malarial fever.
Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.
L. W. Simmons returned today from Tupelo.
Orel Stoddard of the News' force, is on the sick.
Frank Jones and son, Boone, went to Stonewall today.
Mr. Tisdale's baby is ill of dysentery.
W. A. Alexander is at Francis today.
Claude Marten and Dan Cook of Sulphur are in town today.
Clay Doss has returned home from Fayetteville, Tenn., where he has been in school.
Mrs. Mary Smith left this afternoon for Oklahoma City where she will visit for a few days.
Wedding invitations—late styles—turned out at the News office.
J. C. Sparger has returned from a trip to Oklahoma and Texas.
Mrs. J. W. Peary left today for Sulphur, where she will remain a week.
J. A. Abbott died Tuesday and will be interred in the city cemetery.
Mrs. Lulu Barnett, who has been on the sick list the past few days, is better today.
N. B. Stall returned home today after a two days' absence from town.
Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 283 tf
Mrs. Mattie Cloyd has recovered from her illness and is back in Scott-Hoard's store.
Dr. Woodring and daughter, Fannie, of Konawa, are here today.
Mrs. Craig and children of Center are here today on their way to Konawa.
To those who have had a "photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co. 39 tf
Ed Bradley and sister, Fannie, of near Stonewall were here today attending the Fullerton-Bradley wedding.
Rev Rippey and wife left this afternoon for Chickasha where he will remain for two weeks and assist his father in a meeting.
T. D. McKeown is carrying one hand in a sling this week. He is suffering from a recurrence of blood poisoning in a finger which he cut slightly on a barbed wire several weeks ago.

Word has been received here that the death of G. F. Johnson is daily expected at the home of his brother in Tennessee. Mr. Johnson is well known here where he served as city recorder and was connected with one of the lumber companies. He has long been a sufferer of Bright's disease and now dropsy has developed.
June 11th, 12th and 13, Frisco will sell tickets to Louisville, Ky. and return at rate \$25.45. Tickets will be limited 30 days for the return. Side trip tickets will be sold from Louisville to all other points in the state of Kentucky at very low rates on June 16th, 17th and 18th. Call and get particulars. I. McNair, Agent.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

News Man Still Looked up.

Did you get padlocked by the St. Joseph visitors?
The commercial club excursionists from that city who visited Ada Tuesday carried, as is usual, a number of souvenirs with which to bedeck people and call attention to the glories of St. Joseph. Among these were padlocks bearing the admonition, "Look your future with St. Joseph, Mo."
One of the News staff made the acquaintance of a St. Joe newspaper man and was fraternizing with him freely. The latter produced one of the padlocks and snapped it in the News man's button hole, remarking: "Some of the boys play the prank of locking these on without informing the wearer how to unlock the thing. I'll be kinder to you. Here's a key, and if you lose that just drop a nickel into the crevice and the lock will open up."
So the News man was pleasantly complacent, inwardly swelling up a bit in the consciousness that he was made the object of a special dispensation of courtesy. After the guests had departed he concluded to remove the incumbrance from his coat. Producing the key he found it didn't fit. Then he borrowed a nickel and put it into the slot, but to his chagrin the lock still refused to loosen up, neither would it disgorge the coin. He had been made the biggest monkey of them all!
The hardware still clings to his coat; his future appears to be locked up with St. Joe all right. But he doesn't care much. St. Joe's congressman is a staunch friend of statehood.

Lectures by Converted Hebrew.

June 6 and 7 Paul S. L. Johnson, a converted Hebrew, will lecture at 8 p. m. at the Christian church on "The Three Worlds," and "The Three Ages of the Second World." Mr. Johnson was for seven years a minister of the Lutheran church, but for the last three years has been lecturing on the bible under the auspices of the Bible and Tract Society. He has visited the leading cities of the United States and Canada, lecturing before large and appreciative audiences. Realizing the need of bible study, the Bible Society is sending forth free of charge to the public a number of lecturers on the scriptures. They are traveling all over the country stirring up interest in the scriptures. Bible students are promised a treat on the scriptures through these lectures. Seats are free and no collections are taken up. The lectures are not in the interest of any denomination. Bible students of denominations are sought to be reached by these lectures. The second of these meetings was announced for 10 a. m. June 7, but realizing that this time would be unreasonable for many who would desire to attend, it has been changed from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. June 7.

Stork's Been Around.

S. L. Moss, the senior member of the grocery firm of Moss & Scribner, is wearing a smile to day that won't come off. It's a boy—the first one—although the stork has left four girls at his house. It's papa said this morning he thought the boy was being imposed upon and he intended to buy him a "Colt's" this afternoon so he could defend himself.

Married.

Miss Kate Fullerton of Ada and T. M. Bradley of near Stonewall, were married Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Rippey at the home of the bride. The newly married couple will make Ada their home for awhile, after which they will remove to Western Texas. The News extends best wishes.

Has Developed Pneumonia.

Jim Moore, the negro who was shot at Stebbin's camp Saturday night during a crap game, has developed pneumonia in the injured lung. Despite this fact he is doing fairly well.

Trial Terminated.

The Jim Williams murder case is ended and Williams cleared. The case has covered a period of several years and each trial has resulted in a hung jury until this one when the jury cleared him.

Sulphur Wins.

The ball game this afternoon between Sulphur and Ada resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 8 to 0.

Souvenir Views.

Below we give a partial list of half-tone views which will be found in our handsome Souvenir Album. The cuts are made from actual photographs, printed in Sepia ink on fine calendared paper. This work of art will show Ada and Ada country to the world as she has never been shown before. If your residence, office or business does not show in this list see us at once, before it is too late:
Two interiors Harris hotel.
Several fine street scenes.
Parnell's 30-acre orchard.
Presbyterian church.
Baptist church.
New Methodist church.
Christian church.
Cumberland Pres. church.
North side school building.
South side school building.
Wilson lumber yard.
Ada fire department.
First National bank building.
Ada Citizens "
Kyle's busses and barn.
Ada ice plant.
Sledge & Tolbert lumber yard.
Carney's livery barn.
Branding stock cattle.
Picking cotton.
Wheat threshing.
Chopping cotton.
Three views of cotton oil mill.
Three views of light plant.
Strawberries, 5 1/2 inches in cir.
Sorosis club.
XXth Century club
Ada flouring mill.
P C swine, F Huddleston
Berkshire swine, C W Floyd
P C swine, Daniel Hayes
Duncan block
United States officials at Ada
Int. Haynes' h'dw're store.
" Crawford & Bolen office.
" Surprise store.
" Ramsey's drug store.
" Cox-Greer dry goods store.
" Mason drug store.
" Powers' hardware store.
" Browall & Faust's office.
" Dr. Martin's office.
" Ada Fur & Coffer Co. store
" Webb & Ennis' law office.
" Duke Stone's law office.
" Crowder's barber shop.
" Epperson & Dean's office.
" L C Andrews' law office
" Duncan's furniture store
Residence of S M Torbett
" J B Tolbert
" H M Furman
" A M Croxton
" John Beard
" E W Hardin
" Dr Martin
" Dr McMillan
" A H Constant
" J F M Harris
" U G Winn
" R W Simpson
" Dr Hodges
" B A Mason
" Dr Brents
" Jno L Barringer
" Dr Nolen
" Dr Shands
" Frank Jones
" Dr Browall
" Tom Hope
" C M Chauncey
" M B Donaghey
" W C Graves
" T J Little
" Frank Jackson
" L T Walters
" J H Dorland
" C W Floyd
" R W Allen
" J T Bowers
" W G Broadfoot
" W W Sledge
" L C Andrews
" J L Miles

In Mother Hubbards.

There will be a great ball game Friday afternoon between the fats and the leans and as each side has determined to win or die in the attempt they are practicing all sorts of schemes to outwit the other side. The fats got busy several days ago and are doing physical culture stunts trying to reduce their superfluous flesh, feeling that it might lose them the game. One member of the team, fatter and more zealous than the others, got an illustrated article out of a Ladies Home Journal and he is acting as instructor. A few of the boys have succeeded in reducing their weight one ounce. The leans know nothing of the mean advantage their opponents are trying to take but one of their members read in some heart to heart talks that you could add to your weight by taking long walks and doing physical culture, and they too are taking a strenuous course. This article will be the first inkling either side has of the underhand means employed by the other to win the game and glory. All players will be garbed in Mother Hubbard's and will present a lady like and attractive appearance. They want all their friends and then some out to see the game.

Miss Irene Jernigan of Corpus Christi, Texas, is expected to arrive today to visit Mrs. S. S. McDonald.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. D. S.
Manager,

DOSS & GRANGER

Pioneer
Dental
Office
ESTABLISHED 1904.
OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHONE 212.

WANTS

FOR RENT:—Two nice front office rooms in Little building. Apply to T. J. Little. 6t 68

NOTICE:—Those for whom I pasture livestock in field east of Katy railroad are notified that I will not pay pound fees after stock is delivered home each evening. I solicit your patronage. 8t 61
Fred Gay.

FOR SALE:—Two cars of one and two year old mules, gentle, good colors, out of good mares. Will make 15 to 16 hand mules when grown. 57-20t 10t w-7
J. H. Roper,
Itasca, Hill County, Texas.

FOR SALE OR RENT:—Nice six room residence, Daggs Addition. 1t 56
U. G. Winn.

M. K. T. Special

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 11th 12th and 13th, \$20.55.
Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 15th to Sept. 1st, \$38.00.
Galveston, Tex., June 1st to Sept. 30th, \$18.90.
Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:
St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.
San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.
Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.
Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.
Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.
Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.
Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.



C. F. Orchard,
Agent.

Subscribe for the News.

THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION.

Everyone Knows When He is Constipated and Everyone Should Know the Risk He is Running When He Fails to Promptly Correct it.

Any Disease Epidemic or Otherwise to Which He or She May be Exposed is Sure to Result Seriously.

There are two ways to remove constipation; the wrong way is to drench the bowels with a powerful, gripping, drastic cathartic that injures the coating of the bowel channels and produces an early return of the trouble in a more chronic form. The right way is to use a natural, easy and mild laxative that tones up and strengthens the bowels and leaves a healthful influence behind it. Prickly Ash Bitters will empty the bowels just as thoroughly as the harsher cathartics, and combines all the tonic and strengthening properties necessary to permanently cure the habit.

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine Prickly Ash Bitters with the large figure 5 in red on the front label.
Sold Everywhere. Price \$1.00.



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Practice in all Courts

Ada I. T.

Wedding announcements—the up-to-date kind—at the News office.

CITY BARBER SHOP,

D. A. DORSEY, Prop.

First Class Work Guaranteed

Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.

South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

MISS NELLIE KENNEDY,

TRAINED NURSE.

Konawa - - - Ind. Ter.

Phone No. 33.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

We carry a full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

Your Patronage Solicited

Moss & Scribner

LEADING GROCERS

Phone 125 Main St.

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention

Given to All Work

Entrusted.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Use Big 44 for unnatural

discharges, inflammations,

irritations or ulcerations

of mucous membranes.

Fatigue, and not setrin-

gent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists,

or sent in plain wrapper,

by express, prepaid, for

\$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75.

Circular sent on request.

New Dairy

I have started my wagon

and am now prepared to

supply the people with

choice milk and cream.

Your patronage solicited.

R. L. MCGUYRE, Phone No. 193.

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On Dead Claims, Intermarried Surplus and where Restrictions Are Removed. Improved City Property or to build.

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices

W. H. EBEL, - - - Ada, Ind. Ter.

The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.

Look Look Look

A full size dinner plate and white metal knife and fork, all for only 5c, with 25c worth of other goods SATURDAY. One set to a customer.

Household and Kitchen Utensils.

Cups and saucers, 50c values, a set 35c.

Dinner plates, 50c values, a set 35c.

8 inch platters, 15c values, each 10c.

7 inch oval meat dishes, 15c values, each 10c.

Fine American China cups and saucers, decorated, \$1.25 values, per set 75c.

Dinner sets of the same goods, a set 75c.

White granite milk pitchers, 29c, 35c, 44c.

A few mentionings from our

Hardware Specials

Padlocks, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

Common door locks, complete with knobs, 25c.

3 inch coat and hat hooks, per dozen 15c.

Whet stones, 5c, 10c.

Fine Austrian razor hones, 25c, 35c, 45c.

Cobbler's outfit for mending shoes, lasts, hammer, etc., 59c.

Smoother irons, No. 5, 25c; No. 6, 30c; No. 7, 35c; No. 8, 40c.

Mrs. Petts' nickel plated set of 3 irons costs you 90c.

Coffee mills, good quality, box mills, 45c.

Perforated chair seats, each with tacks, 9c.

Good steel nail hammers, 39c.

Tack hammers, 5c, 10c.

Screen door springs, good ones, each 5c.

Matting tacks, 3 boxes for 5c.

500 count carpet tacks, per box 5c.

Shoe tacks, brass plated, 1/2 pound boxes, 5c.

Carriage or plow bolts, each 1c.

Handsaws from 50c up to Henry Disston's D 8 grade, which is \$1.50.

Files, first class hand-saw files, slim taper, 3 1/2 inch, 4 inch, 4 1/2 inch, each 5c.

First class flat files, 8 inch, 10c; 10 inch, 15c; 12 inch, 20c.

Scissors, or shears from 5c to 95c.

Razors, Clauss make, absolutely guaranteed, \$1.

Fruit jars, Ball, Mason's, well we sell them so cheap we believe no one complains at the price.

The Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store

of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main street

third door west of Rollow's

corner.

Phone 77.

Fresh Campaign Against Gypsy and Brown Tail Moths

Pest Which Has Cost Millions to Fight and Still Threatens to Invade Whole Country.

The gypsy and brown-tail moths constitute a real peril to the country, for unless the present desperate efforts of Massachusetts to hold the pest in check prove successful, it is only a question of time when the whole country will be at the mercy of the persistent and prolific little insects.

When the work of Massachusetts against the moths was stopped in 1900, the known infested area was 359 square miles. In the few years which have elapsed since then the infested area has increased to 2,224 square miles in Massachusetts. The moths are known to have spread out into New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and while there is no information to back it up the presumption is that they have spread to other states as well.

Had the state continued its work against the moths for a comparatively short period of years after 1900 it would have been possible to exterminate the pests on this continent. Now all hope of extermination has passed, and the



TREATING INFESTED LAND WITH CYCLONE BURNERS

best that can be done will be to suppress them, and with foreign parasites as our state police in this connection, to hold them in submission just as they are in their native homes in Europe.

The gypsy moth was introduced in this state in 1868, and 30 years later had so increased that trees in Medford were entirely stripped of foliage and the insects had to spread out in search of food. They became so troublesome that in 1890 the commonwealth was forced to take action in the matter and to begin organized work against the pests. In that first stage of the battle with the moth hosts the idea of the contest was extermination. All efforts were directed to that end, and because of that fact foreign parasites were not employed. It was considered that the matter of importing such parasites would be expensive, a matter of time, and in the end the work of exterminating the moths would of necessity also be that of killing off the parasites. In other words, it was not a war in which parasites could be used to good advantage, although the work of parasites was studied most exhaustively, as reports of that time show.

In the woodlands where the trees were found to be very badly infested it was necessary to cut many of the worst infested trees, and in that way acres of timber were cut, much to the gratification of the owners of the lots in some cases.

When spring came and the eggs had hatched out, the underbrush was burned over with cyclone burners, and the more valuable trees were sprayed with a mixture of arsenate of lead, disparene or even paris green. When the caterpillars crawled down the trees to rest during the day, after their night's feeding period, they were crushed by the thousands as they clustered at the base of the trees. The trunks were banded with burlaps, as that was found to provide a shelter which the insects sought and they could then be crushed beneath the burlaps. Another method employed was the banding of the clean tree with bird-lime which formed a sticky barrier which the insects could not pass over. By this means, trees once having been cleaned, were kept free from the caterpillars.

All these methods and hard work told at length and as time went by the moths became more and more scarce until in 1899 about all small colonies had been exterminated and in their old haunts even, the moths were scarce. Two, or possibly three more years of such good work would undoubtedly have finished once and for all Massachusetts' gypsy moth colony.

In 1900 the legislative committee held an investigation of the moth work and reported adversely on further work. Even in the face of the report of that committee the lower branch passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 for a continuation of the work, but in the upper branch the bill was killed and only \$19,000 was appropriated, with the stipulation that it was to be used in winding up the state work against the moths.

For the next three years little or no trouble was experienced from the moths, although they were unmolested. That is one of the very strongest proofs of the thoroughness and efficiency of the work which the state force had been doing. When it is recalled that a single gypsy moth egg cluster will hatch out on an average 500 caterpillars, and that some have by actual count hatched out 1,000, and there is one instance on record of 1,400 hatching from a single egg cluster, it will readily be seen that

the moths must have been pretty well exterminated when they had not become noticeably bothersome after three years of unrestricted increase.

In 1904 both the gypsy and the brown-tail moths were more numerous and a far more serious pest than at any time since their importation into this state. The brown-tail moths were seemingly everywhere, and being newer to the state than the gypsy moth their nature and habits were less understood by the general public than they are now.

Out around Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Winchester, Saugus, Revere, Wakefield, etc., women continued after doing their week's washing to hang the wet clothes on lines between trees in the orchards to dry. The fine, poisonous, barbed hair from the brown-tail caterpillars would fall upon the clothes and when the underwear was next worn, it was with disastrous results to the comfort and well being, physically and mentally, of the wearer.

A cry for help went up from the entire eastern section of the state and last spring the legislature again took action in the matter and made an appropriation of \$300,000 to be spread over the following three years. Prof. A. H. Kirkland was selected by Gov. Douglas to be superintendent of the work of suppression, for extermination was not aimed at in this second contest against the two varieties of insects. On May 15, 1905, Superintendent Kirkland qualified and began work.

At the parasite propagation station at Saugus there are now 108,000 parasitized brown-tail moth nests imported from Europe, which are expected to produce something like 27,000,000 insects this spring.

Dr. L. O. Howard, head of the national bureau of entomology, was secured by Superintendent Kirkland to undertake the work of arranging for the importation of the parasites. Early in the summer Dr. Howard went abroad and traveled through the gypsy moth territory of Europe, seeing the entomologists there and arranging with them to have a goodly supply of parasites shipped to Massachusetts.

An experiment station was opened at Malden, where experiments with the parasites, as they arrived, were carried on by trained men. Then later an additional station was opened at Saugus. There at present all the parasites sent from Europe are confined.

Dr. Howard is now on his way to Europe on a second trip to consult with the entomologists there and to arrange for a still larger supply of the parasites.

All last fall and winter gangs of men were at work in the infested cities



PUTTING BURLAP TRAPS ON INFESTED TREES

and towns fighting the moths. The total moth force last fall was about 1,500 men. They cut the brown-tail nest from the street shade trees and from the trees along highways and on all public lands. They painted with creosote the egg clusters of the gypsy moths and where woodlands were found to be very badly infested they felled large numbers of the trees. Many of the felled trees were burned on the spot and others will be burned within a few days now.

At present about 95 per cent. of this work on streets, highways and public lands has been pretty thoroughly done, but the trees on private estates and lands owned by private interests are still in pretty bad condition. In this connection the Massachusetts society for the promotion of agriculture has been for three months conducting an educational campaign in an effort to stir these individual property owners to action against the moths on their premises and has been successful in a large measure. The press of the state has taken the matter up and by articles and editorials has urged action on the part of laggard property owners.

When during the winter hearings were held at Washington on the matter of a national appropriation to aid in the work of suppressing the gypsy and the brown-tail moths in New England, Congressman Weeks, of Newton, told how he had recovered damages from an accident insurance company because of injury from the brown-tail moths.

It is now confidently expected that a national appropriation will be made for the moth work, but it is feared the sum will not be more than \$65,000, and it is known now that such an amount is totally inadequate for the work intended. This money will be used in keeping clean the streets and highways leading from infested districts, thus forming a complete quarantine. By the nation doing this work, the state funds can be used more effectively in the woodlands and upon private estates.

A LOOK AHEAD.—If your pasture is going to be short during June and July, you can sow oats and peas to fill in the gap.

Construction of a Modern Dairy Barn

From time to time the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry at Washington issues plans for the construction of dairy barns. As these plans are worked out with much thought and detail, they are worthy of attention. The plans reproduced contain some good points.

This barn is for 24 cows with ample room for calf pen, bull stall and box stalls. The width is 36½ feet outside and 34½ feet long. These dimensions are especially selected on account of economical use of material. Walls are stone or concrete up to window sills; balance of wall is wood.

The posts carrying upper floor are six by six inches, girders 10 by 12 and joists 2 by 12. If yellow pine is used the joists may be 24 inches from center to center, but the designers recommend 16 inches if hemlock is used.

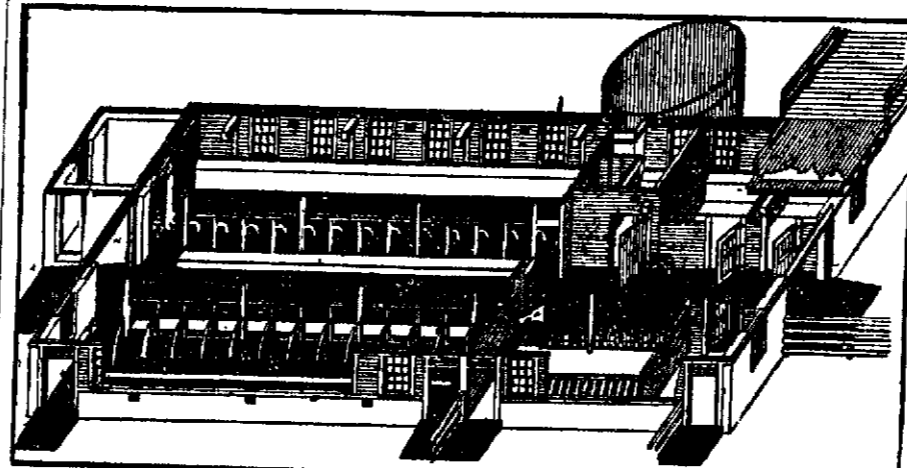
Correcting the frequent evils of stables this barn is planned with six feet of window space for each cow. Because they will admit more light,

nure will not accumulate, but be removed from the barn to a shed or to the field immediately. A manure pit is not recommended.

The calf pen is 11 by 21 feet with manger in front for grain and hay rack along wall. Individual stanchions are provided. The bull stall and box stalls are ten by ten feet. Each stall is provided with a full window.

The feed room is conveniently located. The hay chute drops into it and the silo is adjoining. "No dairy barn is complete without a wash room, and lockers for their clothes," says the designer. "It should also contain a small boiler for providing hot water and steam, and this is a necessary part of the equipment of a modern dairy barn. Milk scales, record sheets, milk stools, etc., may also be kept there."

Our illustration shows the details of the plan. Attention is called to the fact that there is no objection to storing roughage above the dairy barn, providing the floor is made tight by double boarding. The ceiling of the stable may be raised or lowered at the builder's convenience. Any plan of ventilation may be adopted with



GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR OF MODERN DAIRY BARN.

windows extend from wall to the ceiling.

The stalls are three and one-half feet wide and four and four-fifths feet deep. The width is selected because it is sufficient for the cow and fits best into the plan. The depth may be regulated according to the cow by moving the manger. The gutter is 16 inches wide and four inches deep.

The floor is made of concrete six inches deep. Concrete is recommended by the dairy division (1) it is the only material that is sanitary; (2) it is economical because it is durable, (3) with reasonable amount of bedding concrete is comfortable for the cows.

Alleys behind cows are four feet wide. The designer intends that ma-

this plan without difficulty. The King system could be used in this barn advantageously.

The driveway to the second floor is located at the end of the side in order to prevent darkening the stable. As generally considered the farmer will regard this location as inconvenient, but as this dairy barn is designed for dairy cattle only, and the second floor for the storing of feeding roughage only, the disadvantages may be minimized.

It will be noted that there is a driveway through the stable. While this convenience may not be utilized to a great extent, its provision is considered to be advisable since the extra cost is comparatively small.

Testing the Vitality of Seed Corn

By A. T. WIANCO, of the Indiana Experiment Station

No farmer can afford to neglect making sure that every ear of corn he uses for seed will produce strong, vigorous plants. The difference between none and two or three weak ears per bushel of seed corn may amount to hundreds of bushels in the resulting crop. The cost of producing an acre of corn is practically the same whether the stand of plants is good or poor, so why not have the good stand and the larger crop?

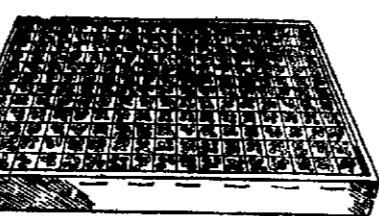
To make the germination test, proceed as follows:

1. Make a shadow tray or box, about two feet by three feet in size and two inches deep inside. Bore small holes, one and three-quarter inches apart, in the sides and ends about half an inch from the top. Through these holes string light copper or galvanized wire both ways, thus marking the tray off into squares—a square for the kernels of each ear of corn to be tested. A stout string may be used instead of the wire, but it will last only one season.

2. Instead of weaving in the cross wires, a piece of large meshed, wire chicken-fencing may be nailed on top of the tray, with a half inch strip all around the edges on top of the wire so that when the tray is covered the cover will not rest on the wire. This is the "tester."

3. Take the tester to where your seed corn is stored, or take both tester and the selected seed corn to a place where you can work conveniently.

4. Take the first ear of corn and remove three to five kernels, each from a different part of the ear, and put them on the first square in the upper left hand corner of the tester and press them down into the earth. Lay the ear on a shelf or table. Then take the next ear and proceed in the same way, putting the kernels in the square to the right of the first and the ear in the corresponding position



SEED CORN TESTING BOX

beside the first ear on the shelf. Continue this until the first row of squares is filled, then turn and come back on the next row below.

The ears corresponding to the second row of squares may be laid in a row on top of the first row on the shelf. Whatever the system followed, the ears must be so arranged that the ear belonging to the kernels in a certain square in the tester may be easily located.

5. After the kernels are all placed and well pressed into the wet soil, carry the tester into a room where the temperature can be kept around 70 degrees. The ordinary living room will be about right, but the tester should not be put near the stove.

6. Cover the tester with panes of glass, resting lightly on the sides so as to let in a little air. Glass makes the best cover because it prevents drying out and at the same time permits one to see how the corn is getting along without lifting the cover.

7. After four or five days take off the cover, carry the tester to where the corn is stored and then examine the kernels in each square. If any lot of kernels shows dead germs or weak sprouts, throw away the ear from which they came. Never use an ear which does not show at least four strong root and stem sprouts out of five kernels tested.

The tester may be made of any size convenient. The one described above will test about three bushels of ear corn at a time for every five days.

A Water Lily Garden in a Tub

Everyone recognizes the charm of a pool of water in which there are a few gold fish. Add to this pool a few water lilies, scientifically known as nymphæas; a few water hyacinths for the border and a plant or two of parrot's feather, and a transformation of increased delight will be wrought.

Such an enchanting garden, where the owner may watch the lilies unfold their beautiful petals, may be made of half a barrel or a tub, or better, three or four of them placed together and sunk into the earth. The space between the tubs may be used for a rockery and the edges may be hidden with moss. The little umbrella plant, the calamus, many of the wild growing sedges and the wild arrow head are all very desirable plants to be placed along the border of the tubs to hide their artificial shape.

The tubs should be half filled with rotted vegetable material from bogs or ponds, or with good loam with one-third well decayed cow manure. Place several inches of sand on top of this and fill the remainder with water. There are both tender and hardy nymphæas, and the latter are especially desirable for tub growing, for they bloom freely in shallow basins. There are day blooming and night blooming lilies. One lily plant to each tub is sufficient in addition to the border plants. The water hyacinths float upon the surface of the water without root hold and a mass of them, with their beautiful light blue flowers, sometimes rivals orchids with rich markings and delicacy of color.

Tender nymphæas' roots must be stored in a cellar or greenhouse at a temperature of not less than 60 degrees and the hardy roots should be well covered with straw if left in the small tubs during the winter. It is safer, however, to empty the water and place the roots in the cellar.

Alfalfa as a Profitable Farm Crop

By W. J. SPILLMAN, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Alfalfa has for many years been the leading hay crop of the Pacific coast. A good many years ago it worked its way into Utah, Colorado and Kansas, and has more recently spread into Texas and Louisiana. During the past eight years farmers in the eastern half of the United States have become interested in this plant and have tested it very generally. It has been found adapted to a good many types of soil in the east, and is now being grown in many localities where it was unknown a few years ago. It is one of the most valuable forage plants known. When a field of it is established upon soil well adapted to it, it remains productive for many years. Where the soil is exactly suitable, it has been known to yield profitable crops for 30 or more years without reseeded. Even as far north as Michigan it gives three cuttings of hay a year. In Missouri it gives three to four; in central Louisiana four to six; in southern Texas as many as nine crops have been cut in one year.

Alfalfa is exceedingly rich in nitrogen. Very much less grain is needed when feeding alfalfa hay than is the case with any other hay grown in this country. In many parts of the country where alfalfa is widely grown it is fed to all kinds of stock without any grain with fairly satisfactory results.

In the east alfalfa has been found to be adapted to alluvial soil generally and to all upland soils that are heavily impregnated with lime. In a number of districts it has become thoroughly established, such as Onondaga and Madison counties, New York, one county in Southern Michigan, Lake county, Illinois, Hamilton county, Ohio, southwestern Arkansas, the Red River valley of Louisiana, alluvial soils in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, La., and on the black prairie soils of Alabama and Mississippi. It can be grown on almost any good soil in the east and south with proper management.

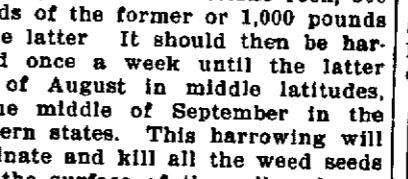
Generally speaking, it is best to start it after a crop of winter or spring grain has been harvested. This gives an opportunity to give the land proper preparation. As soon as the grain is off, the land should be heavily manured unless it is already very rich. It should then be plowed, the harrow following after the plow every half day. Unless the land is known to be rich in lime it should then receive an application of either lime or pulverized limestone rock, 500 pounds of the former or 1,000 pounds of the latter. It should then be harrowed once a week until the latter part of August in middle latitudes, or the middle of September in the southern states. This harrowing will germinate and kill all the weed seeds near the surface of the soil and will make a good seed bed. Late in August or in September, according to latitude (in the northern tier of states the middle of August), the seed should be sown and covered with an ordinary drag harrow. Only the best grade of seed should be used, of which 15 to 20 pounds per acre will be sufficient. If the land is not in the best of tilth more seed should be sown. If the soil has never grown alfalfa before or has not grown melilotus, the seed should be inoculated before sowing. The bureau of plant industry, in the department of agriculture, furnishes a limited amount of inoculating material for this purpose. If alfalfa fields are near by, the soil of the new field may be inoculated by scattering 200 or 300 pounds of soil per acre over it, obtaining the soil from the old alfalfa field. Care should be used not to obtain inoculating soil from a field that has any bad weeds or alfalfa diseases in it.

There is sometimes difficulty in curing alfalfa hay in the east and south because of untimely rains. The use of hay crops will aid materially in curing hay in bad weather. Alfalfa also makes excellent silage, and if a silo is available a crop which cannot be cured as hay may be put into the silo.

In recent years the manufacture of alfalfa meal has made a demand for a large amount of alfalfa hay. Alfalfa hay is good for all kinds of stock, and alfalfa pasture is excellent for horses, mules and hogs. Cattle and sheep are very liable to bloat when pastured on alfalfa, but the hay is excellent feed and does not cause bloat.

W. J. Spillman

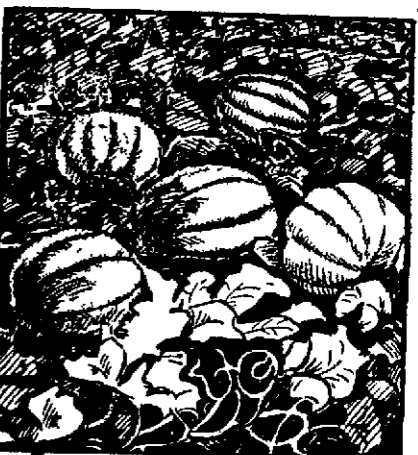
THIS RAM A PRIZE WINNER.



OUR ILLUSTRATION IS REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A YEARLING COTSWOLD RAM TAKEN AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR. THIS ANIMAL WAS FIRST IN CLASS FOR RAMS 18 TO 24 MONTHS OLD AND WAS SHOWN BY A CANADIAN STOCKMAN.

The Growing of Prize Muskmelons

A Massachusetts gardener, C. S. Kempton, has had unusual success in growing prize muskmelons. Mr. Kempton devotes his time to a few market garden crops and chickens. Melons are one of his specialties, and he has been very successful in growing them. The Osage or Miller Cream, a large, salmon fleshed melon, is grown exclusively. Cotton waste is used for



THE MELONS ON THE VINES.

fertilizer because it is the cheapest thing which he can buy. It is well composted and used liberally before planting.

Only three vines are allowed to grow in a hill and these are pinched twice during the season. This causes the melons to set and ripen very close together. The vines are sprayed thoroughly and receive the most thorough cultivation. Some seasons they are cultivated every day until the growth of the vine prevents. The illustrations made from photographs from the Farm and Home show a fair



A BUSHEL OF PRIZE OSAGE MELONS.

average hill and a bushel basket of large melons, some of which weighed eight to ten pounds.

Modern Method of Planting Celery

Years ago my father made the remark that nothing would get his boys out quicker than a heavy rain. If it was in plant setting season, it was to rush in a block of cabbage or celery plants while the rain lasted, as that was supposed to be the best time to do the work, writes Irving C. Smith, a successful Wisconsin farmer.

Now if it rains while we are setting plants we stop about as quickly as



THE SETTING OF CELERY PLANTS.

the farmer who is making hay. The accompanying illustration shows the present method with us. Set plants in dry soil if the weather is not hot enough to scald them after watering. This shows celery work. The boy in the foreground is going over the rows for the third or fourth time. This gives the plants a good start without further watering if weather is mild. This is important, remarks the American Agriculturist, to prevent the fine hair roots from being destroyed and also to save the tops.

THAT PORTABLE HOG HOUSE.—If hog cholera should break out, you will appreciate the value of that portable hog house that you built last winter. Separate the diseased ones immediately from the rest of the herd. A portable pig house should be on runners so as to be readily moved from place to place.

SWEETEN UP.—Nothing kills the musty smell and sweetens the air better than chloride of lime, or the solutions of chlorides if you can afford them. Disinfection of the cellar is one of the greatest safeguards of the family health. Rainy days don't spoil the opportunity for work in the cellar.

LEG SCALE.—If the hens have developed leg scale through the winter, wash their legs with kerosene, and then apply ointment made of lard and sulphur.

FEED HORSE RIGHT.—Most farm horses get too much hay. Give them a heavy feed at night, very little of it in the morning, and none at all at noon.

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 74 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1906

NUMBER 65

HOT WEATHER REQUISITES

Two Piece Suits

HAWES
SAILORS



GENUINE
PANAMAS

\$2.00
2.50
3.00

\$5.00
6.50
7.50

Edwin Clapp Low Cuts, \$5.00 and \$5.50

"Our Own Make" Low Cuts, \$3.50 and \$4.00

And Other Styles Down to \$1.50

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Scott-Hoard Co

FORAKER IS NO LONGER DISPOSED TO COMPROMISE

Washington, June 6.—It seems pretty certain that Mr. Cannon will not be permitted to save any part of his face in the statehood fight. Mr. Foraker is confident he has a majority with him in his desire to repudiate the agreement made by the conferees. He counts certainly on thirteen Republicans and thirty-one Democrats, and thinks there is a probability he will be supported by sixteen Republicans. The smaller number, however, would be more than enough to send the bill back to conference. As evidence of this Mr. Foraker gave notice last afternoon he would move today to dispose of the conference report on the statehood bill.

By a great many it is thought the only chance of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory at this session is by means of the sundry civil appropriation bill. This is Mr. Foraker's view of it, and he has practically abandoned all hope of other methods. He is not disposed to engage in any further compromise negotiations with the Speaker, so that a fight to the finish seems inevitable.

The Senate consumed yesterday in passing the naval appropriation bill and in considering the conference report on the statehood bill.

STORMS CONTINUE TO DEVASTATE TERRITORIES

Chickasha, I. T., June 6.—The country lying northeast and south Monday night was devastated by a cyclone. In one neighborhood about ten miles northwest of the city there are fifteen homeless families, their houses, barns and practically all their possessions being swept away.

At least ten families east of town are known to have suffered greatly. In most cases their homes were entirely destroyed. No loss of life is reported, but several were injured.

Canadian, I. T., June 6.—A cyclone passed midway between this place and Indianola about 4 o'clock Monday evening. The path of the cyclone was about 100 yards wide and extended over a

territory of several miles in length. It wrecked several farm houses, barns and outhouses that lay in its path. Up to this date no loss of life has been reported.

Oklahoma City, Ok., June 6.—A severe electrical storm accompanied by a high wind and the heaviest rainfall in several months swept over this section early yesterday morning, and also east and southwest of here. Washouts are reported on the M. K. & T. and Frisco, and trains are delayed. Much damage was done to fruit crops by hail.

Work Progressing Rapidly.

Work on the O. C. railroad is progressing rapidly. Two hundred teams are at work this week on the dump.

ATTACK ON HITCHCOCK DELAYS ACTION IN HOUSE

Washington, June 6, 5:46 p. m.—A savage attack was made today in the House on Secretary Hitchcock which prevented the statehood bill from coming up. The statehood measure will be brought up in the Senate tomorrow by Senator Foraker and final action, it is predicted, will be taken.

To Be or Not to Be.	A Horrible Murder.
Will we have Sunday baseball or not? That is a question that the baseball lovers and the "antis" are pondering. There is an ordinance that says "no Sunday ball," but is it legal? That is what attorneys in the city are trying to decide. Upon the legality of the ordinance hinges the Sunday games. The outcome is being waited for impatiently.	At 6:30 o'clock this evening Ed Brents returned from his search of the dead body of Sloan Johnson. His body was found one-fourth of a mile from Tim Blankenship's house, shot through the back, a shotgun charge doing the deadly work. The shot entered the back to the left of the shoulder blade and to the right of the spinal column. Blankenship has been arrested as an accomplice.

CLAIMED HE KILLED A MAN AND ASKED TO BE ARRESTED

Sam Melville, a half blood Indian living six miles south of Ada, came into town this morning and went to the U. S. marshal's office and said he had killed a man and wanted to give himself up. He was promptly put in jail and Marshal Brents went to the scene where the Indian said the killing took place, but a thorough search failed to reveal the body. Melville told the News reporter that there had been bad feeling between him and a full blood Indian named Sloan Johnson, for some time. Last night they were at the home of a neighbor's, Mr. Blankenship, where he was informed Johnson had threatened to kill him. Both men started home about ten o'clock and while going through a woods Melville claimed he saw Johnson reach for his gun. No words passed but Melville said he reached for his gun and shot first. He said Johnson fell from his horse without saying a word but he felt sure he had killed him. He said he rode on home and this morning came in and gave himself up. When asked if he had ever been in trouble before he said: "No; that's what I have always kept out of. I am twenty-four years old and have never been in trouble before." He is a fine looking fellow of seemingly more than ordinary intelligence. Marshal Brents drove out to the woods again this afternoon and is still searching for the body.

CHARGES COTTON ACREAGE REPORT WAS PADDED

Washington, June 6.—The Senate introduced a resolution today charging that the cotton acreage report of the Department of Agriculture, issued Monday, giving an estimate of 28,786,000 acres, exceeds the amount actually planted and is not warranted in the returns received by the Department from its correspondents.

The resolution directs the Department of Agriculture to furnish the House the tabulated sheets showing the estimate of acreage by the seven classes of correspondents, namely:

The field agents, the state agents, the country correspondents, the township correspondents, the ginners, the special correspondents and the individual farmers.

Mr. Ellerbe states that he has direct and positive information that this cotton crop has been manipulated to the disadvantage of the South and alleges that no one of the three traveling agents "was in two States" upon which they passed.

BOTH UNIONS ENTITLED TO OPERATE IN TERRITORY

Pauls Valley, I. T., June 6.—In the suit between Indian Territory Farmers' Union and the Indian Territory branch, upon motion to dissolve the temporary restraining order heretofore granted, Judge Dickerson dissolved the temporary order in an interlocutory order, but ruled that the meeting of the three members of the national committee in Washington City, which sought to revoke Indian Territory charter, was illegally called, and such action a nullity. He, however, decided that both unions were legal and had a right to operate in this territory, and that neither side had any right to interfere with the other. Both sides seem to be satisfied with the decision.

E. C. Senter of Dallas and Blanton & Andrews of this city represented the Indian Territory union and Ferman & Thompson the Oklahoma organization.

25 Per Cent Discount Sale

All our \$7.50 suits on sale for..... \$5 75
All our \$10.00 suits on sale for..... \$7 50
All our \$12.50 suits on sale for..... \$9 38

If you intend buying a spring or summer suit, buy it now of

I. HARRIS.

A Timely Suggestion

To Property Owners and Mortgagees:

Tornadoes and wind-storms have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. In a few moments the savings of a lifetime disappear. Your property, or that held in trust by you, may at any time be similarly damaged or destroyed. How would you be affected by such a loss? Are you insured? A liberal form of contract protecting you in such an emergency can be had at low rates of premium from

OTIS B. WEAVER,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

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Phone 64.

ALL SMOKERS KNOW
a delightful bouquet is impossible if you're smoking a weed. If it's solid comfort you want you can get it by smoking our standard brand cigars.

10 Cigars Hilton Fish New Trade Mark	10 Cigars Herman Cortez Societa Mardi
Toro Two and Owl	Don Rosa

C. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has secured bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, :: 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249.

Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the controller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$33,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second Class Matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OKLAHOMA'S EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN.

The Oklahoma Federation of Commercial and Industrial organizations, of which Hon. Lee Cruce of Ardmore is president, has engaged in the laudable undertaking of financing an attractive exhibit for the New State at the Jamestown exposition, which opens May 1, 1907. It is estimated that \$1,000 will cover the preliminary expense of collecting an exhaustive exhibit of the Two Territories' resources. The Federation urges that each county and recording district contribute the sum of \$25 toward this enterprise.

Note these extracts from a circular on the subject being sent out to all commercial clubs and newspapers:

"Oklahoma and Indian Territory have no appropriation with which to make an exhibit, and as statehood is still an uncertainty, and we have no chance for a legislative appropriation, it devolves on the patriotic people of these two territories to get together an exhibit, which will make a showing worthy of the name and will redound to their credit."

"There are now in the hands of Secretary McNabb of the Board of Agriculture of Oklahoma, a sufficient number of jars to properly handle all fruits that should be preserved in this way and he has the necessary room in which to handle the fruit and other products, and also the assistance with which to properly pack, name and group all products sent him at Guthrie."

"The funds raised will be used for express charges, proper packing, and sending to the Secretary's office, and after their arrival the buying of the preserving liquid, and paying for the necessary labor to properly sort, mark, name and pack each consignment as it comes in."

"In conclusion we wish to say that Governor Frantz is at this time in Washington and has just selected a site for a building at Jamestown, and it is largely owing to his absence and a request from the Agricultural Department and the Private Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Orville Frantz, that this circular is being sent out."

This is a worthy enterprise. It is assumed everybody is familiar with the magnitude of the Jamestown Exposition project. On a colossal scale it will fittingly commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first settlement of the English race in America. It is the most contemptible provincialism for commonwealths to refuse to take part in these great expositions. By next May we will be a state, the recipient of all the attention coming to the new-born. It would be nothing less than calamitous for the new commonwealth not to be represented at Jamestown, and in grand fashion. Our name must be written there. The 16th Recording District must come through with her assessment. Let a committee from the Commercial Club take the matter up at once and apportion the \$25 assessment among the towns of the district. All will want the honor of contributing.

LIBEL LAW OF AUSTRALIA.

Inhabitants Who Have Little Pride of Ancestry Are Amply Protected.

The libel law of Australia is the queerest in the world. He who is sued for libel there must not only prove that the accusations he published were true, but also that to publish them was for the public benefit. Elsewhere the truth of the accusation alone needs to be proved.

An Australian sheep raiser explained this queer libel law at a wool sale. "Australia was practically colonized by convicts," he said. "There is no denying this. The colonizers of Australia were convicts in the main."

"The descendants of these convicts are now Australia's leading families, the richest, the most influential, the most intelligent, the most respected. And yet these excellent people were in the past at the mercy of every editor. Let them get into the smallest squabble or dispute with some editor, and the man would bring them into general ridicule and contempt by printing their ancestry, by showing that Sir John Smith's great-grandfather had been sent out for robbing an old woman of seven dollars, or that Judge Brown's great-aunt, while employed as a servant girl, had tried to poison her master's son, with whom she was in love."

"It is undeniably true that the best Australians have convict blood in their veins. The newspapers that they quarrel with used to taunt them with their convict blood. Hence the present queer libel law, which protects them, for of course it can never be for the good of the public that the grandmother of Judge So-and-So or the great-uncle of Dr. Blank was a convict."

Exports from Gulf Ports.

The growing importance of the gulf ports for the shipment of western produce is gathered from a statement recently issued by the department of commerce. For the 10 months ending with April Galveston, New Orleans and Mobile exported \$30,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, against \$33,000,000 worth for all the Chesapeake ports, including Baltimore, and \$37,000,000 worth for New York. New York's lead is readily accounted for by the advantage it has in the cheap water route through the lakes and the Erie canal, which also give her not a little wheat from the Canadian fields. With a deep waterway from Chicago to the mouth of the Mississippi New Orleans which contributes \$15,500,000 to the above total of \$30,000,000 for the three gulf ports, would in all likelihood excel New York in the shipments of breadstuffs and other western produce.

IN CANDY BUSINESS

NO WASTE AS SCRAPS ARE ALWAYS MADE USE OF.

Seasoned Confectioners Considered the Best-Maker of the Sweets Must Be an Artist.

There is this similarity between the candy business and the iron business—the scrap is not allowed to go to waste. An observer who had an idea that candy manufacturers must have to stand a lot of loss because candies get stale, took the trouble to investigate and learned that his idea was wrong, says the New York Sun.

The big candy makers ship to their agents throughout the country at stated intervals, usually of a week, their standard confections, and all not sold at the expiration of the interval are returned to the factory as scrap. As the candy is mostly sugar, and sugar is as indestructible as iron, it is only a question for the candy maker of getting the sugar value out of the scrap. It is impossible to work over the candy in its original form, but it can be used in many ways. For example, the chief use to which stale chocolates are put is in making caramels and other chewy confections.

It's a mistaken idea that candy must be fresh to be good. One manufacturer who makes only for the trade and confines himself chiefly to high-class chocolates and bonbons said that candy wasn't fit to eat until it had been seasoned for at least ten days. For his own use—and he is a great lover of candy despite the general belief that no cook cares for his own messes—he keeps chocolates about a month before eating them.

This man has no patience with those who assert that colored candy is poisonous. His argument is simple. As he puts it:

"What's the use of putting poison in candy when natural and harmless coloring matter costs less? Who'd put opium in cigarettes when tobacco is cheaper than opium?"

"It's the same way in my business. I can turn out bonbons in any shade you want—from the greenest of God's green grass to the pinkest pink of a hunting coat, and do it all without the aid of any ingredients but pure vegetable colorings."

"I have no patience with those pure food advocates when they come nosing around the candy business. Few of them know what they are talking about and the others have taken a few sporadic cases of children poisoned or merely made ill by overindulgence in cheap candies and condemn the lot of us."

"The candy business demands an artist these days, when you have to make displays of form and coloring to keep in the forefront of the business."

FIND HEART OF RAMESSES.

Vital Organ of Great Egyptian King Preserved in Vase for 3,164 Years

A recent issue of the Comptes Rendus of the Paris academy contains an account of the successful identification of the heart of Rameses II, the Sesotris of the Greeks, after having been preserved since 1258 B. C. in soda and resinoid antiseptics.

Some months ago says the New York Times, the council of the National Museum of the Louvre acquired possession of the four vases in blue enamel which contain the viscera and heart of Rameses II and bear large medallions representing the names and attributes of the king.

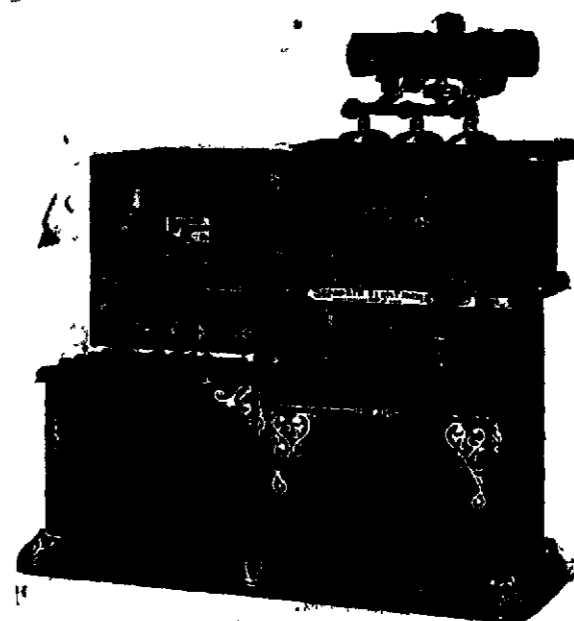
The directors of the Egyptian museum desired absolute confirmation as to the contents of the vases and trusted the examination of their contents to M. Lortet, who, with his colleagues, Professors Hugouin, Renault and Rigan, made a careful physiological examination. Three of the vases contained bandages of linen tightly compacted and hardened by the carbonate of soda and aromatic resinous substances of reddish color, which had been employed as antiseptics and had probably contained the stomach, intestines and liver of the great king. These viscera, however, were only found to be represented by quantity of granular matter, mixed with a large proportion of powdered carbonate of soda and so, could not be identified.

The fourth vase, which was fitted with a lid or cover adorned with the head of a jackal, proved to contain the heart. This organ was found transformed into a kind of oval plate, eight centimeters long and four centimeters wide. The substance of the heart was hornlike and the saw had to be used in obtaining sections of it for examination and finally the razor, so as to reduce these sections to the attenuation necessary for microscopic examination.

Under the microscope these sections gave unmistakable evidence of the muscular fibers peculiar to the heart, especially characterized by being arranged in bundles of such fibers, crossing each other. Since this special muscular arrangement is not found in any other part of the body except the tongue and as the mummy of Rameses II, which is preserved at Cairo, contains the tongue intact, the experts have no doubt whatever that the vase actually contained the heart of Rameses II, fattened and transformed into a hornlike substance by its long sojourn in the soda preservatives.

King Rameses II. died 1,258 years before the Christian era and hence some 3,164 years have elapsed since his heart was first embalmed.

A Fine Assortment



Of Refrigerators, the best made, ice cream freezers, the very best, fruit jars, all sizes, wire screen doors, wire screen cloth,

The New Process Gasoline Stoves and Ranges.

The Best of All.

For Sale by R. E. HAYNES The Hardware Merchant

Opposite Citizens National Bank.

Prices Are Right.

ADA, I. T.

THE SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning loco motives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

If You Were

"BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

You should take advantage of the

Extremely Low Rates

TO

Louisville, Ky.

For the Occasion of the

Home Coming of Kentuckians, June 13th to 17th

THE

FRISCO

Will operate through Cars from many points.

Rate, one fare plus \$2.00 Tickets sold June 11 12 13, from all stations. Open to Everybody.

For rates, routes, maps and other information apply to your nearest Frisco Agent or

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas

FRISCO TIME CARD. Ada, Ind. Ter.

EAST BOUND TRAINS.
No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 a. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp., 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 8:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.
No. 509 Meteor, 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass, 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight, 7:45 a. m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets. I. McNabb, Agent.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address

W. S. ST. GEORGE, General Passenger & Ticket Agt. Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway



TIME OF TRAINS ADA, I. T.

THE RIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN

St. Louis, Hannibal, Kansas City, Junction City, Oklahoma City, in the North, and all points beyond.

Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Galveston, in Texas, and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 544 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
No. 543 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.

THE NEWS' SOUVENIR ALBUM

Will Portray Ada and Ada Country in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures Made From

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and no Expense is being spared in Compiling the Work

See Us About It

LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for The News.

Try the News for job work.

P. A. Norris is in Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. Marks is suffering from an attack of malarial fever.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

L. W. Simmons returned today from Tupelo.

Orel Stoddard of the News' force, is on the sick.

Frank Jones and son, Boone, went to Stonewall today.

Mr. Tisdale's baby is ill of dysentery.

W. A. Alexander is at Francis today.

Claude Marten and Dan Cook of Sulphur are in town today.

Clay Doss has returned home from Fayetteville, Tenn., where he has been in school.

Mrs. Mary Smith left this afternoon for Oklahoma City where she will visit for a few days.

Wedding invitations—late styles—turned out at the News-office.

J. O. Sparger has returned from a trip to Oklahoma and Texas.

Mrs. J. W. Peary left today for Sulphur, where she will remain a week.

J. A. Abbott died Tuesday and will be interred in the city cemetery.

Mrs. Lulu Barnett, who has been on the sick list the past few days, is better today.

N. B. Stall returned home today after a two days' absence from town.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233 tf

Mrs. Mattie Cloyd has recovered from her illness and is back in Scott-Hoard's store.

Dr. Woodring and daughter, Fannie, of Konawa, are here today.

Mrs. Craig and children of Center are here today on their way to Konawa.

To those who have had a photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co. 39-tf

Ed Bradley and sister, Fannie, of near Stonewall were here today attending the Fullerton-Bradley wedding.

Rev Rippey and wife left this afternoon for Chickasha where he will remain for two weeks and assist his father in a meeting.

T. D. McKeown is carrying one hand in a sling this week. He is suffering from a recurrence of blood poisoning in a finger which he cut slightly on a barbed wire several weeks ago.

Word has been received here that the death of G. F. Johnson is daily expected at the home of his brother in Tennessee. Mr. Johnson is well known here where he served as city recorder and was connected with one of the lumber companies. He has long been a sufferer of Bright's disease and now dropsy has developed.

June 11th, 12th and 13, Frisco will sell tickets to Louisville, Ky. and return at rate \$25.45. Tickets will be limited 30 days for the return. Side trip tickets will be sold from Louisville to all other points in the state of Kentucky at very low rates on June 16th, 17th and 18th. Call and get particulars. I. McNair, Agent.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

News Man Still Looked up.

Did you get padlocked by the St. Joseph visitors?

The commercial club excursionists from that city who visited Ada Tuesday carried, as is usual, a number of souvenirs with which to bedeck people and call attention to the glories of St. Joseph. Among these were padlocks bearing the admonition, "Look your future with St. Joseph, Mo."

One of the News staff made the acquaintance of a St. Joe newspaper man and was fraternizing with him freely. The latter produced one of the padlocks and snapped it in the News man's button hole, remarking: "Some of the boys play the prank of locking these on without informing the wearer how to unlock the thing. I'll be kinder to you. Here's a key, and if you lose that just drop a nickel into the crevice and the lock will open up."

So the News man was pleasantly complacent, inwardly swelling up a bit in the consciousness that he was made the object of a special dispensation of courtesy. After the guests had departed he concluded to remove the incumbrance from his coat. Producing the key he found it didn't fit. Then he borrowed a nickel and put it into the slot, but to his chagrin the lock still refused to loosen up, neither would it disgorge the coin. He had been made the biggest monkey of them all!

The hardware still clings to his coat; his future appears to be locked up with St. Joe all right. But he doesn't care much. St. Joe's congressman is a staunch friend of statehood.

Lectures by Converted Hebrew.

June 6 and 7 Paul S. L. Johnson, a converted Hebrew, will lecture at 8 p. m. at the Christian church on "The Three Worlds," and "The Three Ages of the Second World." Mr. Johnson was for seven years a minister of the Lutheran church, but for the last three years has been lecturing on the bible under the auspices of the Bible and Tract Society. He has visited the leading cities of the United States and Canada, lecturing before large and appreciative audiences. Realizing the need of bible study, the Bible Society is sending forth free of charge to the public a number of lecturers on the scriptures. They are traveling all over the country stirring up interest in the scriptures. Bible students are promised a treat on the scriptures through these lectures. Seats are free and no collections are taken up. The lectures are not in the interest of any denomination. Bible students of denominations are sought to be reached by these lectures. The second of these meetings was announced for 10 a. m. June 7, but realizing that this time would be unreasonable for many who would desire to attend, it has been changed from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. June 7.

Stork's Been Around.

S. L. Moss, the senior member of the grocery firm of Moss & Scribner, is wearing a smile to day that won't come off. It's a boy—the first one—although the stork has left four girls at his house. It's papa said this morning he thought the boy was being imposed upon and he intended to buy him a "Colt's" this afternoon so he could defend himself.

Married.

Miss Kate Fullerton of Ada and T. M. Bradley of near Stonewall, were married Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Rippey at the home of the bride. The newly married couple will make Ada their home for awhile, after which they will remove to Western Texas. The News extends best wishes.

Has Developed Pneumonia.

Jim Moore, the negro who was shot at Stebbin's camp Saturday night during a crap game, has developed pneumonia in the injured lung. Despite this fact he is doing fairly well.

Trial Terminated.

The Jim Williams murder case is ended and Williams cleared. The case has covered a period of several years and each trial has resulted in a hung jury until this one when the jury cleared him.

Sulphur Wins.

The ball game this afternoon between Sulphur and Ada resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 8 to 0.

Souvenir Views.

Below we give a partial list of half-tone views which will be found in our handsome Souvenir Album. The cuts are made from actual photographs, printed in Sepia ink on fine calendared paper. This work of art will show Ada and Ada country to the world as she has never been shown before. If your residence, office or business does not show in this list see us at once, before it is too late:

Two interiors Harris hotel.
Several fine street scenes.
Parnell's 30-acre orchard.
Presbyterian church.
Baptist church.
New Methodist church.
Christian church.
Cumberland Pres. church.
North side school building.
South side school building.
Wilson lumber yard.
Ada fire department.
First National bank building.
Ada Citizens " "
Kyle's busses and barn.
Ada ice plant.
Sledge & Tolbert lumber yard.
Carney's livery barn.
Branding stock cattle.
Picking cotton.
Wheat threshing.
Chopping cotton.
Three views of cotton oil mill.
Three views of light plant.
Strawberries, 5 1/2 inches in cir.
Sorosia club.
XXth Century club
Ada flouring mill.
P C swine, F Huddleston
Berkshire swine, C W Floyd
P C swine, Daniel Hayes
Duncan block
United States officials at Ada
Int. Haynes' h'dw're store.
" Crawford & Bolen office.
" Surprise store.
" Ramsey's drug store.
" Cox-Greer dry goods store.
" Mason drug store.
" Powers' hardware store.
" Brown & Faust's office.
" Dr. Martin's office.
" Ada Fur & Coffin Co store
" Webb & Ennis' law office.
" Duke Stone's law office.
" Crowder's barber shop.
" Epperson & Dean's office.
" L C Andrews' law office
" Duncan's furniture store
Residence of S M Torbett
" J B Tolbert
" H M Furman
" A M Croxton
" John Beard
" E W Hardin
" Dr Martin
" Dr McMillan
" A H Constant
" J F M Harris
" U G Winn
" R W Simpson
" Dr Hodges
" B A Mason
" Dr Brents
" Jno L Barringer
" Dr Nolen
" Dr Shands
" Frank Jones
" Dr Browall
" Tom Hope
" C M Chancey
" M B Donaghey
" W C Graves
" T J Little
" Frank Jackson
" L T Walters
" J H Dorland
" C W Floyd
" R W Allen
" J T Bowers
" W G Broadfoot
" W W Sledge
" L C Andrews
" J L Miles

In Mother Hubbards.

There will be a great ball game Friday afternoon between the fats and the leans and as each side has determined to win or die in the attempt they are practicing all sorts of schemes to outwit the other side. The fats got busy several days ago and are doing physical culture stunts trying to reduce their superfluous flesh, feeling that it might lose them the game. One member of the team, fatter and more zealous than the others, got an illustrated article out of a Ladies Home Journal and he is acting as instructor. A few of the boys have succeeded in reducing their weight one ounce. The leans know nothing of the mean advantage their opponents are trying to take but one of their members read in some heart to heart talks that you could add to your weight by taking long walks and doing physical culture, and they too are taking a strenuous course. This article will be the first inkling either side has of the underhand means employed by the other to win the game and glory. All players will be garbed in Mother Hubbards and will present a lady like and attractive appearance. They want all their friends and then some out to see the game.

Miss Irene Jernigan of Corpus Christi, Texas, is expected to arrive today to visit Mrs. S. S. McDonald.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. D.S.
Manager,

DOSS & GRANGER
Pioneer
Dental
Office
ESTABLISHED 1901.
OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHONE 212.

WANTS

FOR RENT:—Two nice front office rooms in Little building. Apply to T. J. Little. 6t 63

NOTICE:—Those for whom I pasture livestock in field east of Katy railroad are notified that I will not pay pound fees after stock is delivered home each evening. I solicit your patronage. 3t 6t
Fred Gay.

FOR SALE:—Two cars of one and two year old mules, gentle, good colors, out of good mares. Will make 15 to 16 hand mules when grown. 57-20t 10w-7
J. H. Roper,
Itasca, Hill County, Texas.

FOR SALE OR RENT:—Nice six room residence, Dagg's Addition. tf 56
U. G. Winn.

M. K. T. Special

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 11th 12th and 13th, \$20.55.

Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 15th to Sept. 1st, \$38.00.

Galveston, Tex., June 1st to Sept. 30th, \$18.90.

Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:

St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.

Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.

Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.

Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.

Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.

Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.

C. F. Orchard,
Agent.



Subscribe for the News.

THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION.

Everyone Knows When He is Constipated and Everyone Should Know the Risk He is Running When He Fails to Promptly Correct it.

Any Disease Epidemic or Otherwise to Which He or She May be Exposed is Sure to Result Seriously.

There are two ways to remove constipation; the wrong way is to drench the bowels with a powerful, gripping, drastic cathartic that injures the coating of the bowel channels and produces an early return of the trouble in a more chronic form. The right way is to use a natural, easy and mild laxative that tones up and strengthens the bowels and leaves a healthful influence behind it. Prickly Ash Bitters will empty the bowels just as thoroughly as the harsher cathartics, and combines all the tonic and strengthening properties necessary to permanently cure the habit.

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine Prickly Ash Bitters with the large figure 8 in red on the front label. Sold Everywhere. Price \$1.00.



HENRY M. FURMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

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LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank
Ada, Ind. Ter.

W. H. L. Campbell Joel Terrell

CAMPBELL & TERRELL
Attorneys-at-law

Practice in all Courts
Ada I. T.

Wedding announcements—the up-to-date kind—at the News office. 1t

CITY BARBER SHOP,

D. A. DORSEY, Prop.

First Class Work Guaranteed
Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.

South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

MISS NELLIE KENNEDY,

TRAINED NURSE.

Konawa - - - Ind. Ter.

Phone No. 33.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

We carry a full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

Your Patronage Solicited

Moss & Scribner

LEADING GROCERS

'Phone 125 Main St.

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention

Given to All Work

Entrusted.

BIG C
CURES
Use Big C for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not irritating or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

NEW DAIRY
I have started my wagon and am now prepared to supply the people with choice milk and cream. Your patronage solicited.

R. L. MCGUYRE, Phone No. 193.

LOANS

On Dead Claims, Intermarried Surplus and where Restrictions Are Removed. Improved City Property or to build.

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices

W. H. EBEL, - - - Ada, Ind. Ter.

The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.

Look Look Look

A full size dinner plate and white metal knife and fork, all for only 5c, with 25c worth of other goods SATURDAY. One set to a customer.

Household and Kitchen Utensils.

Cups and saucers, 50c values, a set 89c.

Dinner plates, 50c values, a set 35c.

3 inch platters, 15c values, each 10c.

7 inch oval meat dishes, 15c values, each 10c.

Fine American China cups and saucers, decorated, \$1.25 values, per set 75c.

Dinner sets of the same goods, a set 75c.

White granite milk pitchers, 29c, 35c, 44c.

A few mentionings from our

Hardware Specials

Padlocks, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

Common door locks, complete with knobs, 25c.

3 inch coat and hat hooks, per dozen 15c.

Whet stones, 5c, 10c.

Fine Austrian razor hones, 25c, 35c, 45c.

Cobbler's outfit for mending shoes, lasts, hammer, etc., 59c.

Smoothing irons, No. 5, 25c; No. 6, 30c; No. 7, 35c; No. 8, 40c.

Mrs. Potts' nickel plated set of 3 irons costs you 90c.

Coffee mills, good quality, box mills, 45c.

Perforated chair seats, each with tacks, 9c.

Good steel nail hammers, 39c.

Tack hammers, 5c, 10c.

Screen door springs, good ones, each 5c.

Mating tacks, 3 boxes for 5c.

500 count carpet tacks, per box 5c.

Shoe tacks, brass plated, 1/2 pound boxes, 5c.

Carrage or plow bolts, each 1c.

Handsaws from 50c up to Henry Diaston's D 8 grade, which is \$1.50.

Files, first class hand-saw files, slim taper, 3 1/2 inch, 4 inch, 4 1/2 inch, each 5c.

First class flat files, 8 inch, 10c; 10 inch, 15c; 12 inch, 20c.

Scissors, or shears from 5c to 98c.

Razors, Clauss make, absolutely guaranteed, \$1.

Fruit jars, Ball, Mason's, well we sell them so cheap we believe no one complains at the price.

Bambo Fishing Poles, 10c each, Fish Hooks and Lines to numerous to mention, but we sell them right.

5c Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main street third door west of Rellows corner.

Phone 77.

Fresh Campaign Against Gypsy and Brown Tail Moths

Pest Which Has Cost Millions to Fight and Still Threatens to Invade Whole Country.

The gypsy and brown-tail moths constitute a real peril to the country, for unless the present desperate efforts of Massachusetts to hold the pest in check prove successful, it is only a question of time when the whole country will be at the mercy of the persistent and prolific little insects.

When the work of Massachusetts against the moths was stopped in 1900, the known infested area was 359 square miles. In the few years which have elapsed since then the infested area has increased to 2,224 square miles in Massachusetts. The moths are known to have spread out into New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and while there is no information to back it up the presumption is that they have spread to other states as well.

Had the state continued its work against the moths for a comparatively short period of years after 1900, it would have been possible to exterminate the pests on this continent. Now all hope of extermination has passed, and the

the moths must have been pretty well exterminated when they had not become noticeably bothersome after three years of unrestricted increase.

In 1904 both the gypsy and the brown-tail moths were more numerous and a far more serious pest than at any time since their importation into this state. The brown-tail moths were seemingly everywhere, and being newer to the state than the gypsy moth their nature and habits were less understood by the general public than they are now.

Out around Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Winchester, Saugus, Revere, Wakefield, etc., women continued after doing their week's washing to hang the wet clothes on lines between trees in the orchards to dry. The fine, poisonous, barbed hair from the brown-tail caterpillars would fall upon the clothes and when the underwear was next worn, it was with disastrous results to the comfort and well being, physically and mentally, of the wearer.

A cry for help went up from the entire eastern section of the state and last spring the legislature again took action in the matter and made an appropriation of \$300,000 to be spread over the following three years. Prof. A. H. Kirkland was selected by Gov. Douglas to be superintendent of the work of suppression, for extermination was not aimed at in this second contest against the two varieties of insects. On May 15, 1905, Superintendent Kirkland qualified and began work.

At the parasite propagation station at Saugus there are now 108,000 parasitized brown-tail moth nests imported from Europe, which are expected to produce something like 27,000,000 insects this spring.

Dr. L. O. Howard, head of the national bureau of entomology, was secured by Superintendent Kirkland to undertake the work of arranging for the importation of the parasites. Early in the summer Dr. Howard went abroad and traveled through the gypsy moth territory of Europe, seeing the entomologists there and arranging with them to have a goodly supply of parasites shipped to Massachusetts.

An experiment station was opened at Malden, where experiments with the parasites, as they arrived, were carried on by trained men. Then later an additional station was opened at Saugus. There at present all the parasites sent from Europe are confined.

Dr. Howard is now on his way to Europe on a second trip to consult with the entomologists there and to arrange for a still larger supply of the parasites.

All last fall and winter gangs of men were at work in the infested cities



TREATING INFESTED LAND WITH CYCLONE BURNERS.

best that can be done will be to suppress them, and with foreign parasites as our state police in this connection, to hold them in submission just as they are in their native homes in Europe.

The gypsy moth was introduced in this state in 1863, and 30 years later had so increased that trees in Medford were entirely stripped of foliage and the insects had to spread out in search of food. They became so troublesome that in 1890 the commonwealth was forced to take action in the matter and to begin organized work against the pests.

In that first stage of the battle with the moth hosts the idea of the contest was extermination. All efforts were directed to that end, and because of that fact foreign parasites were not employed. It was considered that the matter of importing such parasites would be expensive, a matter of time, and in the end the work of exterminating the moths would of necessity also be that of killing off the parasites. In other words, it was not a war in which parasites could be used to good advantage, although the work of parasites was studied most exhaustively, as reports of that time show.

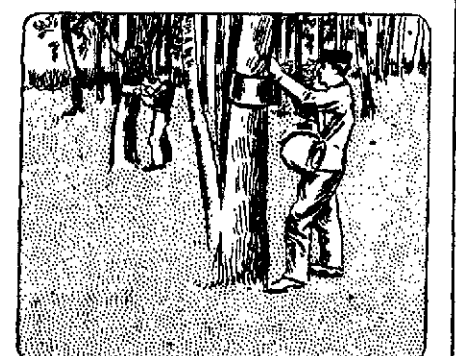
In the woodlands where the trees were found to be very badly infested it was necessary to cut many of the worst infested trees, and in that way acres of timber were cut, much to the gratification of the owners of the lots in some cases.

When spring came and the eggs had hatched out, the underbrush was burned over with cyclone burners, and the more valuable trees were sprayed with a mixture of arsenate of lead, disparene or even paris green. When the caterpillars crawled down the trees to rest during the day, after their night's feeding period, they were crushed by the thousands as they clustered at the base of the trees. The trunks were banded with burlaps, as that was found to provide a shelter which the insects sought and they could then be crushed beneath the burlaps. Another method employed was the banding of the clean tree with bird-line which formed a sticky barrier which the insects could not pass over. By this means, trees once having been cleaned, were kept free from the caterpillars.

All these methods and hard work told at length and as time went by the moths became more and more scarce until in 1899 about all small colonies had been exterminated and in their old haunts even, the moths were scarce. Two, or possibly three more years of such good work would undoubtedly have finished once and for all Massachusetts' gypsy moth colony.

In 1900 the legislative committee held an investigation of the moth work and reported adversely on further work. Even in the face of the report of that committee the lower branch passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 for a continuation of the work, but in the upper branch the bill was killed and only \$19,000 was appropriated, with the stipulation that it was to be used in winding up the state work against the moths.

For the next three years little or no trouble was experienced from the moths, although they were unmolested. That is one of the very strongest proofs of the thoroughness and efficiency of the work which the state force had been doing. When it is recalled that a single gypsy moth egg cluster will hatch out on an average 500 caterpillars, and that some have by actual count hatched out 1,000, and there is one instance on record of 1,400 hatching from a single egg cluster, it will readily be seen that



PUTTING BURLAP TRAPS ON INFESTED TREES.

and towns fighting the moths. The total moth force last fall was about 1,500 men. They cut the brown-tail nest from the street shade trees and from the trees along highways and on all public lands. They painted with creosote the egg clusters of the gypsy moths and where woodlands were found to be very badly infested they felled large numbers of the trees. Many of the felled trees were burned on the spot and others will be burned within a few days now.

At present about 95 per cent. of this work on streets, highways and public lands has been pretty thoroughly done, but the trees on private estates and lands owned by private interests are still in pretty bad condition. In this connection the Massachusetts society for the promotion of agriculture has been for three months conducting an educational campaign in an effort to stir these individual property owners to action against the moths on their premises and has been successful in a large measure. The press of the state has taken the matter up and by articles and editorials has urged action on the part of laggard property owners.

When during the winter hearings were held at Washington on the matter of a national appropriation to aid in the work of suppressing the gypsy and the brown-tail moths in New England, Congressman Weeks, of Newton, told how he had recovered damages from an accident insurance company because of injury from the brown-tail moths.

It is now confidently expected that a national appropriation will be made for the moth work, but it is feared the sum will not be more than \$65,000, and it is known now that such an amount is totally inadequate for the work intended. This money will be used in keeping clean the streets and highways leading from infested districts, thus forming a complete quarantine. By the nation doing this work, the state funds can be used more effectively in the woodlands and upon private estates.

A LOOK AHEAD.—If your pasture is going to be short during June and July, you can sow oats and peas to fill in the gap.

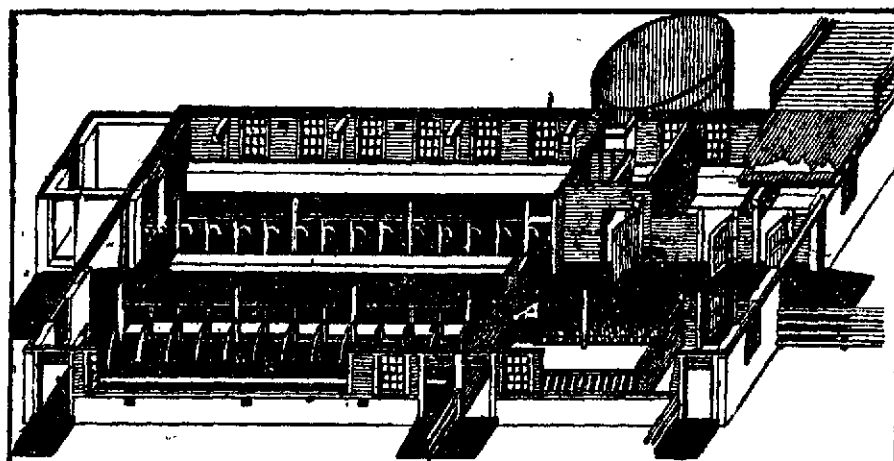
Construction of a Modern Dairy Barn

From time to time the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry at Washington issues plans for the construction of dairy barns. As these plans are worked out with much thought and detail, they are worthy of attention. The plans reproduced contain some good points.

This barn is for 24 cows with ample room for calf pen, bull stall and box stalls. The width is 36½ feet outside and 34½ feet long. These dimensions are especially selected on account of economical use of material. Walls are stone or concrete up to window sills; balance of wall is wood.

The posts carrying upper floor are six by six inches, girders 10 by 12 and joists 2 by 12. If yellow pine is used the joists may be 14 inches from center to center, but the designers recommend 16 inches if hemlock is used.

Correcting the frequent evils of stables this barn is planned with six feet of window space for each cow. Because they will admit more light,



GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR OF MODERN DAIRY BARN.

windows extend from wall to the ceiling.

The stalls are three and one-half feet wide and four and four-fifths feet deep. The width is selected because it is sufficient for the cow and fits best into the plan. The depth may be regulated according to the cow by moving the manger. The gutter is 16 inches wide and four inches deep.

The floor is made of concrete six inches deep. Concrete is recommended by the dairy division: (1) It is the only material that is sanitary; (2) it is economical because it is durable; (3) with reasonable amount of bedding concrete is comfortable for the cows.

Alleys behind cows are four feet wide. The designer intends that ma-

nure will not accumulate, and be removed from the barn to a shed or to the field immediately. A manure pit is not recommended.

The calf pen is 11 by 21 feet with manger in front for grain and hay rack along wall. Individual stanchions are provided. The bull stall and box stalls are ten by ten feet. Each stall is provided with a full window.

The feed room is conveniently located. The hay chute drops into it and the silo is adjoining. "No dairy barn is complete without a wash room, for the milkers and barn attendants, and lockers for their clothes," says the designer. "It should also contain a small boiler for providing hot water and steam, and this is a necessary part of the equipment of a modern dairy barn. Milk scales, record sheets, milk stools, etc., may also be kept there."

Our illustration shows the details of the plan. Attention is called to the fact that there is no objection to storing roughage above the dairy barn, providing the floor is made tight by double boarding. The ceiling of the stable may be raised or lowered at the builder's convenience. Any plan of ventilation may be adopted with

this plan without difficulty. The King system could be used in this barn advantageously.

The driveway to the second floor is located at the end of the side in order to prevent darkening the stable. As generally considered the farmer will regard this location as inconvenient, but as this dairy barn is designed for dairy cattle only, and the second floor for the storing of feeding roughage only, the disadvantages may be minimized.

It will be noted that there is a driveway through the stable. While this convenience may not be utilized to a great extent, its provision is considered to be advisable since the extra cost is comparatively small.

Testing the Vitality of Seed Corn

By A. T. WIANCO, of the Indiana Experiment Station

No farmer can afford to neglect making sure that every ear of corn he uses for seed will produce strong, vigorous plants. The difference between none and two or three weak ears per bushel of seed corn may amount to hundreds of bushels in the resulting crop. The cost of producing an acre of corn is practically the same whether the stand of plants is good or poor, so why not have the good stand and the larger crop?

To make the germination test, proceed as follows:

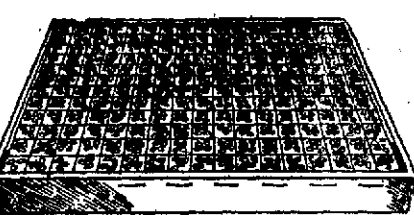
1. Make a shadow tray or box, about two feet by three feet in size and two inches deep inside. Bore small holes, one and three-quarter inches apart, in the sides and ends about half an inch from the top. Through these holes string light copper or galvanized wire both ways, thus marking the tray off into squares—a square for the kernels of each ear of corn to be tested. A stout string may be used instead of the wire, but it will last only one season.

2. Instead of weaving in the cross wires, a piece of large meshed, wire chicken-fencing may be nailed on top of the tray, with a half inch strip all around the edges on top of the wire so that when the tray is covered the cover will not rest on the wire. This is the "tester."

3. Fill the tester up to the wires with earth or sand and thoroughly wet it.

4. Take the tester to where your seed corn is stored, or take both tester and the selected seed corn to a place where you can work conveniently.

5. Take the first ear of corn and remove three to five kernels, each from a different part of the ear, and put them on the first square in the upper left hand corner of the tester and press them down into the earth. Lay the ear on a shelf or table. Then take the next ear and proceed in the same way, putting the kernels in the square to the right of the first and the ear in the corresponding position



SEED CORN TESTING BOX.

beside the first ear on the shelf. Continue this until the first row of squares is filled, then turn and come back on the next row below.

The ears corresponding to the second row of squares may be laid in a row on top of the first row on the shelf. Whatever the system followed, the ears must be so arranged that the ear belonging to the kernels in a certain square in the tester may be easily located.

6. After the kernels are all placed and well pressed into the wet soil, carry the tester into a room where the temperature can be kept around 70 degrees. The ordinary living room will be about right, but the tester should not be put near the stove.

7. Cover the tester with panes of glass, resting lightly on the sides so as to let in a little air. Glass makes the best cover because it prevents drying out and at the same time permits one to see how the corn is getting along without lifting the cover.

8. After four or five days take off the cover, carry the tester to where the corn is stored and then examine the kernels in each square. If any lot of kernels shows dead germs or weak sprouts, throw away the ear from which they came. Never use an ear which does not show at least four strong root and stem sprouts out of five kernels tested.

The tester may be made of any size convenient. The one described above will test about three bushels of ear corn at a time for every five days.

A Water Lily Garden in a Tub

Everyone recognizes the charm of a pool of water in which there are a few gold fish. Add to this pool a few water lilies, scientifically known as nymphæas; a few water hyacinths for the border and a plant or two of parrot's feather, and a transformation of increased delight will be wrought.

Such an enchanting garden, where the owner may watch the lilies unfold their beautiful petals, may be made of half a barrel or a tub, or better, three or four of them placed together and sunk into the earth. The space between the tubs may be used for a rocky and the edges may be hidden with moss. The little umbrella plant, the calamus, many of the wild growing sedges and the wild arrow head are all very desirable plants to be placed along the border of the tubs to hide their artificial shape.

The tubs should be half filled with rotted vegetable material from bogs or ponds; or with good loam with one-third well decayed cow manure. Place several inches of sand on top of this and fill the remainder with water. There are both tender and hardy nymphæas, and the latter are especially desirable for tub growing, for they bloom freely in shallow basins. There are day blooming and night blooming lilies. One lily plant to each tub is sufficient in addition to the border plants. The water hyacinths float upon the surface of the water without root hold and a mass of them, with their beautiful light blue flowers, sometimes rivals orchids with rich markings and delicacy of color.

Tender nymphæas' roots must be stored in a cellar or greenhouse at a temperature of not less than 50 degrees and the hardy roots should be well covered with straw if left in the small tubs during the winter. It is safer, however, to empty the water and place the roots in the cellar.

Alfalfa as a Profitable Farm Crop

By W. J. SPILLMAN, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Alfalfa has for many years been the leading hay crop of the Pacific coast. A good many years ago it worked its way into Utah, Colorado and Kansas, and has more recently spread into Texas and Louisiana. During the past eight years farmers in the eastern half of the United States have become interested in this plant and have tested it very generally. It has been found adapted to a good many types of soil in the east, and is now being grown in many localities where it was unknown a few years ago. It is one of the most valuable forage plants known. When a field of it is established upon soil well adapted to it, it remains productive for many years. Where the soil is exactly suitable, it has been known to yield profitable crops for 30 or more years without reseeded. Even as far north as Michigan it gives three cuttings of hay a year. In Missouri it gives three to four; in central Louisiana four to six; in southern Texas as many as nine crops have been cut in one year.

Alfalfa is exceedingly rich in nitrogen. Very much less grain is needed when feeding alfalfa hay than is the case with any other hay grown in this country. In many parts of the country where alfalfa is widely grown it is fed to all kinds of stock without any grain with fairly satisfactory results.

In the east alfalfa has been found to be adapted to alluvial soil generally and to all upland soils that are heavily impregnated with lime. In a number of districts it has become thoroughly established, such as Onondaga and Madison counties, New York, one county in Southern Michigan, Lake county, Illinois, Hamilton county, Ohio, southwestern Arkansas, the Red River valley of Louisiana, alluvial soils in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, La., and on the black prairie soils of Alabama and Mississippi. It can be grown on almost any good soil in the east and south with proper management.

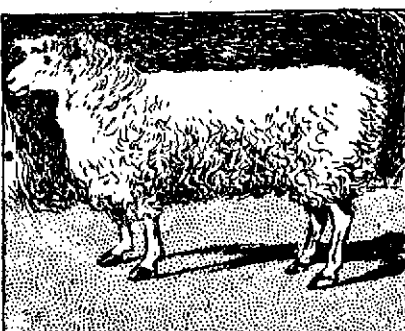
Generally speaking, it is best to start it after a crop of winter or spring grain has been harvested. This gives an opportunity to give the land proper preparation. As soon as the grain is off, the land should be heavily manured unless it is already very rich. It should then be plowed, the harrow following after the plow every half day. Unless the land is known to be rich in lime it should then receive an application of either lime or pulverized limestone rock, 500 pounds of the former or 1,000 pounds of the latter. It should then be harrowed once a week until the latter part of August in middle latitudes, or the middle of September in the southern states. This harrowing will germinate and kill all the weed seeds near the surface of the soil and will make a good seed bed. Late in August or in September, according to latitude (in the northern tier of states the middle of August), the seed should be sown and covered with an ordinary drag harrow. Only the best grade of seed should be used, of which 15 to 20 pounds per acre will be sufficient. If the land is not in the best of tilth more seed should be sown. If the soil has never grown alfalfa before or has not grown mellilotus, the seed should be inoculated before sowing. The bureau of plant industry, in the department of agriculture, furnishes a limited amount of inoculating material for this purpose. If alfalfa fields are near by, the soil of the new field may be inoculated by scattering 200 or 300 pounds of soil per acre over it, obtaining the soil from the old alfalfa field. Care should be used not to obtain inoculating soil from a field that has any bad weeds or alfalfa diseases in it.

There is sometimes difficulty in curing alfalfa hay in the east and south because of untimely rains. The use of hay crops will aid materially in curing hay in bad weather. Alfalfa also makes excellent silage, and if a silo is available a crop which cannot be cured as hay may be put into the silo.

In recent years the manufacture of alfalfa meal has made a demand for a large amount of alfalfa hay. Alfalfa hay is good for all kinds of stock, and alfalfa pasture is excellent for horses, mules and hogs. Cattle and sheep are very liable to bloat when pastured on alfalfa, but the hay is excellent feed and does not cause bloat.

W. J. Spillman.

THIS RAM A PRIZE WINNER.



Our illustration is reproduced from a photograph of a yearling Cotswold ram taken at the St. Louis world's fair. This animal was first in class for rams 18 to 24 months old and was shown by a Canadian stockman.

The Growing of Prize Muskmelons

A Massachusetts gardener, C. S. Kempton, has had unusual success in growing prize muskmelons. Mr. Kempton devotes his time to a few market garden crops and chickens. Melons are one of his specialties, and he has been very successful in growing them. The Osage or Miller Cream, a large, salmon fleshed melon, is grown exclusively. Cotton waste is used for



THE MELONS ON THE VINES.

fertilizer because it is the cheapest thing which he can buy. It is well composted and used liberally before planting.

Only three vines are allowed to grow in a hill and these are pinched twice during the season. This causes the melons to set and ripen very close together. The vines are sprayed thoroughly and receive the most thorough cultivation. Some seasons they are cultivated every day until the growth of the vine prevents. The illustrations made from photographs from the Farm and Home show a fair



A BUSHEL OF PRIZE OSAGE MELONS.

average hill and a bushel basket of large melons, some of which weighed eight to ten pounds.

Modern Method of Planting Celery

Years ago my father made the remark that nothing would get his boys out quicker than a heavy rain. If it was in plant setting season, it was to rush in a block of cabbage or celery plants while the rain lasted, as that was supposed to be the best time to do the work, writes Irving C. Smith, a successful Wisconsin farmer.

Now if it rains while we are setting plants we stop about as quickly as



THE SETTING OF CELERY PLANTS.

the farmer who is making hay. The accompanying illustration shows the present method with us. Set plants in dry soil if the weather is not hot enough to scald them after watering. This shows celery work. The boy in the foreground is going over the rows for the third or fourth time. This gives the plants a good start without further watering if weather is mild. This is important, remarks the American Agriculturist, to prevent the fine hair roots from being destroyed and also to save the tops.

THAT PORTABLE HOG HOUSE.—If hog cholera should break out, you will appreciate the value of that portable hog house that you built last winter. Separate the diseased ones immediately from the rest of the herd. A portable pig house should be on runners so as to be readily moved from place to place.

SWEETEN UP.—Nothing kills the musty smell and sweetens the air better than chloride of lime, or the solutions of chlorides if you can afford them. Disinfection of the cellar is one of the greatest safeguards of the family health. Rainy days don't spoil the opportunity for work in the cellar.

LEG SCALE.—If the hens have developed leg scale through the winter, wash their legs with kerosene, and then apply ointment made of lard and sulphur.

FEED HORSE RIGHT.—Most farm horses get too much hay. Give them a heavy feed at night, very little of it in the morning, and none at all at noon.